

# BRUNO CALLED WILENTZ LAR

## ROW BETWEEN HOUSE AND SENATE STARTED EARLY THIS SESSION

### HOUSE WOULD FORCE SENATE ACTION ON BILLS BY RETALIATORY MEASURES

AUSTIN, Jan. 28.—(P)—The Texas house today refused to act on a bill to prohibit payment of a promotional fee in acquisition by a public authority of an unfinished Insull hydro-electric project in the Colorado River and returned the bill to committee for public hearing.

The action was taken after bitter debate.

Representative Sarah Hughes of Dallas, author of the bill, said the bill was designed to prevent R. W. Morrison, San Antonio utility operator, from making a huge commission through transfer of the uncompleted Buchanan dam to the public agency for construction with a public works administration loan.

Mrs. Hughes contended that under a contract with a federal receiver for the Insull property Morrison would receive 51 percent of the purchase price paid by the state authority for the site as commission for aiding in obtaining P. W. A. finances for the project.

Representative Harry N. Graves of Georgetown sharply challenged Mrs. Hughes' statements.

Graves read a communication from James P. Buchanan, chairman of the appropriations committee in the national house, stating passage of Mrs. Hughes' bill would endanger the P. W. A. loan and that investigation of charges made by members of the Texas legislature revealed they were groundless.

AUSTIN, Jan. 28.—(P)—The Texas house of representatives today sought to compel the senate to give prompt consideration to bills sent over by the house and threatened to withhold action on senate measures until senate rules limiting the first forty days of "period of emergency legislation" were amended.

Representative R. W. Calvert of Hillsboro sponsored a resolution, adopted unanimously, directing the rules committee to revise house procedure to ban action on senate bills, other than emergency measures, submitted by the governor, during the first forty days.

"Under the senate rules six members can block house bills during the first sixty days," Calvert said. "You have a little of tax bill or a sulphur tax bill, and members can hold up its consideration until it is likely to get caught in the closing rush of his little retaliatory measure may force the senate to recede somewhat from its stand."

The house started debate on a bill to prohibit payment of a "promotional profit" in acquisition by the lower Colorado river authority, was estimated at the last special session of the legislature that it will not become effective until February 9.

Representative Sarah Hughes of Dallas hoped to have the bill barring payment of a commission in effect before the original law becomes operative. She charged that R. W. Morrison, San Antonio utility operator, would make a huge profit out of the transfer of the dam to the state.

The house set for special order tomorrow a bill to re-enact the mortgage foreclosure law in worthy cases. A similar law passed by

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## TWO ROBBERS OF BUFFALO BANK ARE HELD AFTER RAID

### FEDERAL AGENTS, TEXAS RANGERS AND OKLAHOMA OFFICERS IN PARTY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 28.—(P)—Swooping down at daybreak, department of justice agents, aided by Texas rangers and Oklahoma deputies, today arrested two men sought in the \$7,000 robbery of a Buffalo, Texas, bank about ten days ago, and said they recovered \$1,400 of the loot.

The two men were Cory Hudson of Bryan, Texas, and Arthur Whitten, 27, Mineral Springs, Ark. With them were arrested two women identified as Minnie Rogers, 20, and Rose Marker, 28, both of Overton, Texas.

The four were arrested at a farmhouse near Wynnewood, not far from Pauls Valley. The two men were armed but offered no resistance.

The arrests were announced by Dwight Brantley, in charge of the Oklahoma division of the department of justice.

Officers aiding department of justice agents in the capture of the two men were Ranger Captain Tom Hickman, Jim Harris, chief of police at Wills Point, Texas, Ike Allred, sheriff at Canton, Texas, Sheriff Claude Seymour, Pauls Valley and James Kemp, and H. A. Beddo, Pauls Valley deputies.

Wynnewood is in Garvin county.

Four men were in the band that raided the Buffalo bank. Raymond Hamilton was believed to be possibly one of the two still at large.

Brantley said Hudson and Whitten would be returned to Texas to face bank robbery charges there. He intimated the Texas officers participating in the capture would return some time today.

The two women probably will be charged with harboring them, Brantley said.

"I wish we did have Hamilton,"

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## Auto Accidents Take Toll Lives During Week-end

(By The Associated Press.)

Automobile accidents took a toll of at least seven lives in Texas over the week-end.

William Eozarth, 13, Baylor University student, was fatally injured in a crash near Waco. A companion, William Buckler, brother of Jack Buckler, all-American halfback of West point, was injured.

Mr. and Mrs. James Godwin were fatally injured when their motorcycle struck the rear end of a street car at Dallas.

Mrs. Charles Tompkins of Sheldon, a suburb of Houston, was killed when the car in which she rode with her husband was in a collision with an automobile near their home.

J. C. Brown, 41, Fort Worth druggist, was fatally injured when struck by an automobile.

W. H. Shipp, Georgetown poultry man, was killed when his machine struck a bridge near Georgetown.

Alfred Rodriguez, 40, of Rio Grande City, was killed in the collision of his truck and another machine near Alice.

## CAN HAUPTMANN DEFENSE BREAK THIS CHAIN?

TIMEKEEPER SAYS HAUPTMANN NOT WORKING DAY OF KIDNAPING

RANSOM MONEY FOUND ON HAUPTMANN PREMISES

THEATER CASHIER SAYS HAUPTMANN GAVE RANSOM BILL

ACCOUNTANT SAYS HAUPTMANN ASSETS ROSE AFTER RANSOM WAS PAID

GIRL SAYS SHE SAW HAUPTMANN SHADOWING CONDOLO

COOK ON HAUPTMANN AS PAID IN COLLECTOR

THUMBGUARD AND SLEEPING SUIT IDENTIFIED

EXPERTS SAY PART OF KIDNAP LADDER CAME FROM HAUPTMANN ATTIC

DOCTOR SAYS BABY DIED OF FRA TURED SKULL

EIGHT EXPERTS SAY HAUPTMANN WROTE KIDNAP NOTES

TAXI DRIVER SAYS HAUPTMANN NOTE TO MRS. FISCH

HAUPTMANN IDENTIFIED BY VOICE

## TEXAS SENATE IS OPPOSED ENTRANCE IN WORLD COURT

### RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED AFTER PLEAS BY HOPKINS AND HOLBROOK

AUSTIN, Jan. 28.—(P)—The Texas senate today by resolution petitioned United States Senators Sheppard and Connally of Texas to oppose the nation's entrance into the world court.

One state senator opposed the resolution.

Senator W. K. Hopkins of Gonzales, author of the resolution, asserted "the fundamental opposition is that it would be back door entrance to the League of Nations, which the people of the United States turned down a decade ago in a popular referendum."

He warned it would violate the policy long established by Texas, once a republic, against foreign alliances.

"Texas has served under six flags," said Senator Hopkins, "and it doesn't need the variegated banner of the world court as the seventh."

Membership in the world court would subjugate the United States he charged, to domination by foreign powers on such problems as production quotas for oil, cotton and other products of Texas.

Senator T. J. Holbrook of Galveston, co-author, warned that foreign nations "all hate us now" because of foreign debts, which many world court members had repudiated.

## "ALFALFA BILL" MURRAY FORMER OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR PAYS VISIT SCENES SCHOOL TEACHING DAYS

William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, latest ex-governor of the state of Oklahoma, returned to the scenes of some of his youthful triumphs late Sunday afternoon en route to Mexico for a rest. He was accompanied by his son, W. H. Murray, Jr., and the trip is being made by automobile with brief stops at Corsicana, Wortham, Mexico, Austin and San Antonio before reaching the border country.

Gov. Murray declared that he was now just a plain private citizen, and that he had no political plans or ambitions, and added that he did not think that he would ever return to public political life unless it was "worth while."

Comparing Conditions.

He compared present day conditions with those in the time of Tiberius Caesar, the last of rulers bearing that title who maintained the wide borders of the Roman Empire. He pointed out that under Augustus Caesar, "Tiberius' predecessor, who am, he had reached its widest prominence and glory through means of war, and also had plagued the people with the heaviest taxes. Gov. Murray indicated that he thought that the president today was very much in the same position in which Tiberius found himself, with wide borders, many problems and many heavy taxes left over from his predecessors.

He stated that he believed that if the United States Supreme Court did not hand down some vital decisions in favor of administration, expressing doubt as to whether they could decide favorably under the statutes, an effort would be made to double the size of the court and stuff it with politicians who would render the desired decisions.

Complimented Legislature.

He complimented the Oklahoma legislature, declaring that the senate was composed of an especially fine group, and that all of the representatives were men of intelligence and courage. He declared that he believed that Oklahoma politicians were smarter than the ones originated in this state.

The former Oklahoma executive said that he was making a leisurely trip to the Mexican border country where he expected to take a complete rest, stating that he would probably change his name so that he could drop entirely from public notice. He said that he expected to visit some old friends around Wortham, Mex.

## OFFICERS OF CITY SOLVE BURGLARIES AS RESULT ARRESTS

### OTHER CASES OF BURGLARY AND THEFT ARE BEING INVESTIGATED

City officers reported the solution of three recent burglaries Monday as a result of arrests made over the week-end, and two other cases were under investigation.

A negro was arrested Monday morning by City Detective Ruf Tickle in connection with the theft of several boxes of samples from the automobile of Homer E. Face in front of his residence on West Third Avenue. Most of the merchandise was reported recovered.

Officer Marion Griffin arrested two white youths "tuesday in connection with the recent burglary of a lunchstand near the Robert E. Lee school, and a quantity of merchandise was recovered. The

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## MIDNIGHT THURSDAY DEADLINE WHICH TO SECURE POLL RECEIPT

### SMALL TAX PAYMENTS NUMEROUS—BIG PROPERTY OWNERS HOLD OUT

Payment of poll taxes are good in the county considering the fact that this is a year of political year without the customary elections of precinct, county, district and state officials to cause the payment of poll taxes in large numbers, according to information received Monday morning at the office of R. L. Harris, assessor and collector of taxes. There had been 5,355 poll taxes paid Monday morning.

The last day for the payment of poll taxes will be Thursday, Jan. 31.

Taxes for 1934 will become delinquent unless paid by Feb. 1, Harris points out.

Payment of delinquent taxes are comparatively slow, and the rush to pay the taxes after the law went into effect last week with the penalties and interest deducted did not come up to expectations, although the corps of deputies in the assessors and collectors' office was rushed Saturday.

Small tax payments were numerous but many of the big property owners have not paid. Harris stated that many people had planned to pay their delinquent taxes after Feb. 9, when the original law went into effect prior

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## MILITIA IN CHARGE SHERIFF'S OFFICE EAST BATON ROUGE

### LIMITED DUTIES PERMITTED PARISH OFFICIAL BY GUARDSMEN

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 28.—(P)—Lieut. Lester Cave, of the National Guard, accompanied by a private, today visited the office of Sheriff Robert Pettit of East Baton Rouge parish, and instructed the sheriff to furnish him a list of prisoners now held in the parish jail. A check of arms was then made at the sheriff's office.

A militia lieutenant and a corporal visited the office of Sheriff Robert L. Pettit, whom Senator Huey P. Long has sought to deprive by legislative act and supreme court writ of the right to name his own deputies, unless with the senators' approval, and assumed physical possession of it after a conference with the sheriff.

The Guardsmen went to the

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## JAPAN AND CHINA PLAN FAR-REACHING PEACE AGREEMENT

### CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT CHINA ALLEGEDLY PURPOSE OF PLAN

By JOSEPH E. SHARKEY, Associated Press Foreign Staff, (Copyright, 1935, By Associated Press.)

GENEVA, Jan. 28.—Official Japanese sources said today Japan and China are about to seek a far-reaching agreement for peaceful co-operation in the development of China.

The first object of this co-operation, they said, would be a common drive against communism in China.

The second object would be the development of China economically, thus enlarging the market for Japanese goods through an increased Chinese purchasing power.

According to Japanese spokesmen, such development would benefit western powers by increasing China's demand for western merchandise as well as Japanese. They also said that if Japan finds a big market in China she will be less inclined to develop her markets in Europe and America, an inclination which has caused her to be criticized for dumping.

A Japanese spokesman informed the Associated Press Japan plans to maintain her control of the former German islands in the Pacific which were placed under her mandate by the League of Nations.

After Japan's resignation from the league becomes effective, it was said she will continue to recognize the supervision of the league over her mandate of these islands and to submit regular reports to the league.

## COOLIDGE BANKER DIES

### COOLIDGE, TEXAS, JAN. 28.—(Sp.)—Funeral services were held Saturday at the Baptist church for John Wallace, president of the First National Bank of Coolidge, and prominent land owner, who died in a hospital at Temple Friday morning.

## ORGANIZED LABOR DEMANDS GREATER SAFETY GUARANTEES

### ADMINISTRATION WINS FIRST SKIRMISH OVER HUGE WORK-RELIEF FUND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(P)—More liberal statutory guarantees against the "hazards of life" were demanded by organized labor today as the capital pressed a host of governmental chores amid weather unusually frigid for the Potomac's shores.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the senate finance committee his organization wanted a minimum old-age pension of \$50 a month and greater insurance protection for the unemployed than provided in President Roosevelt's social security program.

Simultaneously, administration forces won their first skirmish with the opposition on the \$4,880,000 work relief bill when the senate appropriations committee voted to begin hearings tomorrow

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## MORE CHEERFUL EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS LEND OPTIMISM TO BUSINESS

### INVESTIGATION OF GIVING OF VALUABLE STAMPS BY FARLEY

### FORMAL PROBE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL'S ALLEGED ACT ASKED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(P)—An investigation of reports that Postmaster General Farley has given stamps worth a "tremendous" sum to a number of his friends, including President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was asked formally in the house today by Representative Millard (R-NY).

Millard recounted that since the Roosevelt administration took office March 4, 1933, seventeen special commemorative stamps have been issued "on the theory that the people were getting tired of the old ones."

Before the stamps were perforated for mailing, coated with glue

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## GERMANY ABSOLUTELY SILENT ABOUT MILITARY PLANS AND GO AHEAD WITH HITLERISM

## FLOOD WATERS IN WIDELY SEPARATED AREAS RECEDING

### FORTY-SEVEN KNOWN DEAD IN MISSISSIPPI AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

(By The Associated Press.)

Angry flood waters receded in Mississippi and the Pacific Northwest today, leaving 47 known dead. But as the situation eased in the North Mississippi flood sector, new peril appeared in the East and Southern zones where overflow waters continued to spread through new farms and towns.

Immediate danger was past in the Pacific Northwest, marooned families in farm lowlands awaiting only a further recession of water to connect them again with civilization.

Mississippi officials estimated at least 20 had died in the flood that

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# GERMAN CARPENTER DENIES KNOWLEDGE KIDNAPING OF BABY SAYS DEAD FISCH LEFT THE MONEY WITH HIM; MARKET DEALS RECITED

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY  
(Copyright, 1935, by Associated Press.)

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—(AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann shouted out "I did not," today to every detail of the charge that he kidnapped, murdered and collected ransom for Baby Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

He pronounced an alibi for every important date connected with the crime, and said that \$25,445 of his alleged swollen assets after payment of the Lindbergh ransom came from the dead Isador Fisch. He said he was beaten by Fisch, New York police after his arrest last September 19.

He charged also that police dictated the peculiar misspelling which was used to connect him with the Lindbergh ransom notes. He said he was hit in the ribs on the day of his arrest, and later was taken to the "motor" for "not" officers, telling him he would not sleep unless he did as they asked.

"I never saw the Lindbergh baby alive or dead," he declared. He denied each and every detail of the state's case—the stealing of the child, its murder, the writing of the ransom notes, the construction of the kidnap ladder, the handling of the ransom money, suit, or the collection of the ransom from Dr. John F. (Jafise) Condon.

He met the one point he could deny—possession of \$14,000 of the \$50,000 ransom money in his garage—by saying it was left with him in a shoe box by the dead Isador Fisch, and that it lay in a closet in his house from December 1933, until August, 1934, before he discovered it contained money.

Denied Bought Theater Ticket. He had not completed his direct testimony at the luncheon recess, and just before that time he declared that he had paid for a theater ticket with a ransom bill on Jan. 26, 1934, during the night of the day on which he said Fisch gave him the money.

He was not so identified by Mrs. Cecile Barr, Sheridan theater cashier. "I was never in that theater in my life," he said.

He said the box given him by Fisch lay in a closet through which he had taken a peek at it, and accidentally broken apart when he struck it with a broom. It was then, he said, he discovered it contained money.

"The was practically falling apart," he said. "I guess it was four bundles in there. Dem bundles was mostly mesh up, but must be wrapped in paper, not in mesh. I was looking at it, and I saw it was empty sack. I took the money out, squeezed the water out."

"All right, you took the money into the garage; what did you do with it?" asked Edward J. Reilly, his chief attorney.

"Put it in a basket and covered it up. And then I hid the basket in the ceiling and nobody could see it—not even lay it on the ceiling; I put it on the upper shelf which reached the ceiling and put a nail and two strips in front of it and put another basket on top of the basket where the money was lying."

"Now, you knew did you, that Fisch was dead when you found the money?"

"I know it, yes."

"Now, after drying it what did you do with it?"

"Well, when I took it down, I took a few of them. I guess two or three I took out and put in circulation."

Hauptmann's testimony drew a packed courtroom, and the air was made stifling.

No Ransom Money.

In the afternoon Reilly took his client over the brokerage accounts which were given to him in the testimony of a government accountant who said Hauptmann's and Mrs. Hauptmann's assets together increased more than \$44,000 after payment of the ransom.

Reilly asked:

"Now, Bruno, on the question of cash that was deposited by you at any time in Steiner-Rouse & Co. was \$1 or that cash was there \$1 of that cash Lindy ransom money?"

"There was no Lindy ransom money at all," Hauptmann denied of the crime itself was defiant, positive in tone and seriously enunciated.

"Where you ever in Hopewell in your life?"

Chief defense counsel Edward J. Reilly, urbane and smiling, chatted with spectators near the defense table. He seemed in high spirits.

Beside the witness chair where Hauptmann was to continue his story were the kidnap ladder, his kit of carpenter tools, the wood clamps, the panel of the coat in his home bearing Dr. Condon's address and telephone number and the attic floor boards, part of which a white cat contended went into the ladder.

Hauptmann's wife arrives. Court was about to convene when Mrs. Anna Hauptmann, wife of the defendant, took her accustomed seat near the defense table. She chatted with Hauptmann and Lieut. Allen Smith, of the state police.

Charles A. Lindbergh, with Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, state police head, and Col. Henry Breckinridge, showed their way into court, just before convening time.

the kitchen and did not disturb it until the middle of August, 1934. "And what caused you to disturb it?"

"First saw money."

"I was looking for a broom, and when I took the broom I must hit the box with the broom handle, and I looked up, and that way I saw that his money. I damaged that money."

"And you saw money?"

"Yes."

"Well, now had there been any moisture or wet or anything in this closet?"

"Till soaking wet."

Hauptmann explained there were pipes running through the closet. Asked what he did with the box, he replied:

"I put it in the boiler and took it down to the garage."

"What money did you see in that box?"

"Only gold certificates."

"About how much?"

"I didn't count it from the beginning."

"Is that the money that you afterward started to spend?"

"That is the money."

"Is that the money that was found in your garage?"

"Yes."

"Is was Fisch dead at that time?"

"Yes."

Courtesy Photographs Shown. Photographs and a map of Woodlawn cemetery in the Bronx were shown to him and Reilly asked:

"How far away from your house was Woodlawn cemetery?"

"Well, I don't know where the main entrance are of Woodlawn cemetery, but I know it is in the cemetery at all, is that right?"

Dr. Condon had testified he met Hauptmann at the main entrance of Woodlawn cemetery in the Bronx.

"Were you a title gate or inside that gate March 12, 1932?"

"I was not."

Friday's Story Of Hauptmann's Trial

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY  
(Associated Press Staff Writer.)

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—(AP)—The courtroom looking young man from the Bronx, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, went back to the witness stand today to continue the story the world has waited for.

He was telling his jury and the greatest crowd his trial has brought to the courtroom why he is an innocent man trapped by a maze of circumstances. He was giving his explanation of those circumstances.

It was inconceivable that such a dense mass of people could press and wedge themselves into the wholly inadequate little old-fashioned court room.

Hauptmann was given the harried duty resorted to subway guard tactics to accommodate the thousands who showed up for the court doorway pleading for admission.

No Idle Space. "Shove back there. Shove back. We've got to make room here. We've got to make room here. The deputies crushed the jam of people into corners and along the halls until there was no idle space."

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Charles A. Lindbergh, with Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, state police head, and Col. Henry Breckinridge, showed their way into court, just before convening time.

Robert Brock, chief prosecution staff, explained briefly that the ladder and exhibits from Hauptmann's home were in court for cross-examination purposes.

Hauptmann Takes Stand. Hauptmann stepped quickly across the room and confidently took the witness stand.

Where were you living at the time of your arrest?"

A. At 222nd street.

Q. How long had you lived at that address?

A. Two years.

Q. Time you married your wife, did she have a savings account?"

A. In the Central Savings Bank. She had a savings account.

Hauptmann said the winter he was married he and an associate, bought a lunch room for \$900 "cash."

How long were you in the lunch room business with Diebig?"

A. A few weeks.

Reilly elicited the information Hauptmann sold out his interest in the restaurant at a \$400 profit.

Worth Approximately \$9000. In 1929 including the mortgage of \$3,500, how much were you worth?

Fisch?

A. The early part of 1932, April 1, I guess.

Q. When did he suggest going into Wall Street?

A. In May.

Hauptmann said he liked to go to the Steiner-Rouse brokerage office "to watch the board," although he never traded there until after meeting Fisch.

Q. Did Fisch ever give you money?

A. Yes, he did.

Fisch Gave Him Money. Q. When as the first transaction you remember in which Fisch gave you money?

A. I guess it started in August, 1932, yes.

Q. Now did Fisch visit your home?

A. Yes.

Q. What business was he in?

A. Fur trading.

Hauptmann said he went into the business with him "half and half."

"I gave him \$600," he said.

Q. Did you ever receive any money from the fur business?

A. Yes, small sums and large sums.

Q. What was the largest sum you received in one year from the fur business?

A. I guess over \$1000.

Business in Fisch's Name. Q. Was this business carried on under a trade name or partnership?

A. It was entirely under the name of Isador Fisch.

Q. Did he have any invoices made out?

A. I think he did.

Q. By a young woman in the neighborhood?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever meet a Miss Halpert in connection with Fisch's fur business?

A. At Mr. and Mrs. Henckels' house.

Q. How did you come to meet Henckels?

A. A Hunter's Island. Fisch lived with the Henckels.

Q. Do you remember when Fisch went to Europe?

A. December, 1933.

Q. Who was at your house that night?

A. Mrs. Fredrickson.

Q. And he never returned?

A. No.

Q. When was the last time he called at your house?

A. The night before he sailed. Left Hudson Seal Sinks.

Q. Did Fisch have anything with him that night, a bundle, a package?

A. No sir.

Q. Before he sailed did he leave anything with you?

A. Yes, suit cases. 400 skins. Two boxes.

Q. The skins, what were they?

A. Hudson seal.

Q. Did you have those skins in your possession when you were arrested?

A. I did.

Hauptmann said the New York police, as far as he knew, had possession of the skins.

Q. What kind of a little box was it. Pasteboard or wood?

A. I found out it was a shoe box.

Hauptmann leaned forward as he told how he got the box from Fisch.

"He had a little package. He asked me to keep it in a dry place. I put it in the broom closet on an upper shelf."

Q. Whereabouts in the closet?

A. On the upper shelf.

In Closet Long Time. Q. How long did that shoe box remain in the broom closet?

A. Middle of August, '34.

Q. What caused you to disturb it?

A. I hit the box with a broom handle. I damaged it and saw it had money in it.

Q. Was there any moisture there?

A. It was all soaking wet.

Q. Did you take the box down?

A. I put it in the garage.

Q. How much money was there?

A. I didn't count it.

Q. Is that the money you afterward started to spend?

A. Yes.

Hauptmann squatted down and examined the tool box.

Resuming his story he recounted how he worked at the National and Mill Work Company lumber yard, doing "odd jobs" between the first and 15th of March, 1932.

It was this yard to which the ladder traced the kidnap ladder lumber.

Started Work at Apartments. On March 15, the defendant said, he started work at the Majestic apartments, after calling at the employment agency where he was registered.

Q. Now if the time book shows a delay followed while Wilentz and Reilly searched for Hauptmann's time record in the book.

Q. The best of your recollection is that you went to work on the 15th or 16th?

A. Either one of the two days.

Q. And you worked right through, as you testified yesterday?

house later and went to the subway.

A. I took the subway to 72nd street to the Majestic apartments. My tools were in the carpenter's box. I took the superintendent I can't starve.

Sought Another Job. "So I left the tools at the Majestic and I went back to the employment agency where I got the job. I tried to get the \$10 back. I couldn't get it back. They said 'come around tomorrow. There may be something doing then.'"

He told how he visited another agency and Radio City seeking a job but had no success.

"I went home about 5 o'clock," Hauptmann continued. "There was nobody there. I went to the bakery for Anna. I would say around 7 o'clock. My wife was alone there."

Q. Did you do anything with the Fredericksens police dog?

A. I usually took him out for a walk.

Q. While waiting for Anna?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take him out that night?

Wilentz objected to the question as "leading" and Reilly rephrased it.

Q. Tell us what you did that night.

A. I usually had my supper, then I took the dog out for a walk.

Took Dog for Walk. Q. Never mind what you usually did. What did you do that night?

A. I did.

Q. Did you meet anybody?

A. A man at a gasoline station was asking about the dog.

Q. You remember meeting a man on the sidewalk March 1 who talked about the dog?

A. Yes.

Q. At about what time of night?

A. Between 8 and 8:30.

Q. Did you bring the dog back to the restaurant?

A. A quarter to nine, a quarter after nine o'clock. I don't remember.

Q. Did you drive your wife home?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do?

A. We went home and I put the car in the garage.

Q. So on March 1, 1932, I ask you again were you in Hopewell, N. J.?

A. No.

Read of Kidnaping. Reilly had him describe his movements on March 2, how he went downtown and bought a newspaper.

"Then for the first time I read about the Lindbergh kidnaping."

Lindbergh's eyes still were focused searching for the prisoner.

Reilly produced one of the ransom notes, addressed to Col. Lindbergh March 4, 1932.

Q. Did you address this letter to Col. Lindbergh?

A. No.

Q. Did you write that?

A. I did not write anything like that.

Q. When was the first time you saw that letter?

A. I saw some letters in the courtroom in the Bronx. I don't know which ones.

Q. Did you first learn that Col. Lindbergh lived at Hopewell?

A. I read it in the paper.

Q. The morning after the kidnaping?

Wilentz objected.

Q. When did you read of the kidnaping?

A. On the second.

Didn't Know Lindbergh. Q. You didn't know Col. Lindbergh?

A. No.

Q. Didn't you know he lived in Hopewell?

A. No.

Q. When did you first read he lived in Hopewell?

A. On March 2, 1932, when I read it in the paper.

Q. Do I understand you, every day you went the usual route looking for work?

A. March second I took my tools.

Reilly interrupted.

Q. Are these your tools?

A. Yes.

Hauptmann squatted down and examined the tool box.

Resuming his story he recounted how he worked at the National and Mill Work Company lumber yard, doing "odd jobs" between the first and 15th of March, 1932.

It was this yard to which the ladder traced the kidnap ladder lumber.

Started Work at Apartments. On March 15, the defendant said, he started work at the Majestic apartments, after calling at the employment agency where he was registered.

Q. Now if the time book shows a delay followed while Wilentz and Reilly searched for Hauptmann's time record in the book.

Q. The best of your recollection is that you went to work on the 15th or 16th?

Q. I ask you if any part of this paper—if the first or the second addresses on it were written by you?

A. It's not written by me.

Reilly produced the sleeping suit, Hauptmann gazed at it as if fascinated.

Q. Did you ever take that off Baby Lindbergh?

A. I never saw that baby, alive or dead.

Q. Did you ever take that off in your possession?

A. Did not.

Q. Did you ever mail it to Dr. Condon?

A. I did not.

Shifted Uneasily. Hauptmann's face was deadly serious and pale. His head turned to the side as he answered and he shifted uneasily in his chair.

Q. You saw the thumbguard head on court?

A. Well I saw it only at a distance.

Q. I ask you, did you ever see that thumb guard?

A. I don't know what it is for.

Hauptmann's eyes were fixed on the little wire contrivance as Reilly held it up between thumb and finger.

Another ransom note was thrust before Hauptmann. And another.

"Did you write that letter?" Reilly asked gently each time.

"No I did not," was the carefully enunciated reply to each question.

After a brief recess Hauptmann returned to his chair at the rail with his guards.

Court resumed at 11:23. While Reilly discussed an exhibit with his assistants, Hauptmann looked around the room.

Justice Trenchard suggested Reilly proceed and Hauptmann swung his head to stare at the presiding judge.

Reilly showed the witness a picture of the scene of the ransom contacts "John" had with Dr. Condon.

It showed the entrance of Woodlawn cemetery, when John and Jafise met for the first time. It was admitted as evidence.

A. Went away from your house would you say the main entrance of Woodlawn cemetery is?

A. I don't know where the main entrance of Woodlawn cemetery are.

Reilly designated Woodlawn cemetery with the long pointer. Wilentz aided in pointing out the gate to the cemetery.

Q. Were you at that gate or inside that gate, the night of March 12?

A. I was not.

Pointed Out on Map. Reilly pointed out on the map the Hauptmann house and the cemetery gates to the defendant.

Q. How far would you say now it was?

A. I really can't say.

Q. How far to Webster avenue?

A. To Webster avenue, I figure, would be 40-50 blocks.

Q. Were you there in that cemetery on the night of March 12, 1932?

A. I can't remember I ever was there.

Q. But on that night were you there and did you meet Dr. Condon there?

A. No.

Have you any independent recollection where you were the night of March 12?

A. What day of the week was it?

A. Saturday.

A. I really don't know, it's hard to remember.

But were you at Woodlawn cemetery on the night of March 12?

A. I was not.

Q. Did you climb over any gate and run away from Dr. Condon?

A. No.

Frankfurter Stand Shown. Reilly showed him a picture of the frankfurter stand near the cemetery where Jafise found a kidnap note.

Q. Were you ever in that frankfurter stand?

A. No, I was not.

Q. Did you ever sit on a bench there and talk to Dr. Condon?

A. No.

Did you ever sit there coughing, with Dr. Condon?

A. No.

His answers were given very naturally and frankly.

Reilly turned from the witness. "Bring out the ladder," he directed. Hauptmann looked speculatively at the ladder.

Carpenter Ten Years. Reilly, reaching for the kidnap ladder, asked, "Now how many years, Bruno, have you been a carpenter?"

"About ten years," Hauptmann replied.

Q. Did you build that ladder?

A. Yes, I built it.

Q. Did you build that ladder?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you build that ladder?

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Q. Did you build that ladder?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you build that ladder?

A. Yes.

Q. Describe the money?

A. There were four bundles wrapped up in brown paper. It was thin wrapping paper.

Q. What did you take it down to the garage with?

A. A nail.

Q. This was August 1934?

A. Yes.

Q. So you took the money to the garage?

A. I put it in a basket and covered it up. I put it in the ceiling so no one could see it. Not up on the ceiling but on a top shelf so the basket was at the ceiling.

Joint Stock Trading. Q. What was the condition of your account with Fisch when he sailed?

A. My market account was \$12,000 and there was \$5,500 in the Fisch account.

Q. Did you owe anything on your account?

A. No that was money.

Q. How much of that \$12,



## MID-TERM GRADUATES RECEIVED DIPLOMAS ON FRIDAY EVENING

### EIGHTEEN COMPLETE REQUIRED COURSE IN CORSICANA HIGH SCHOOL

The Rev. Benjamin A. Stevenson, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, outlined ways of living an "abundant life," in its physical, mental and moral aspects, to eighteen mid-term graduates of the Corsicana high school at the annual commencement exercises in the school auditorium Friday night. "The Value of an Educated Person to Himself," was the subject of the class address delivered by Miss Althea Evans.

The auditorium was almost completely filled with parents, patrons and students. As the high school orchestra, directed by Miss Lena Mae McClure, played the processional, "March," by Krell, the graduates, in their gray caps and gowns, marched slowly to the stage, and were followed by W. P. McCammon, president of the board of education; Mr. Stevenson, O. P. Douglas, high school principal; Rev. W. G. Barr, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church; Mrs. E. Stroube and James W. T. Shell, members of the board of education, and Superintendent of Schools W. H. Norwood.

Principal Douglas presented Mr. Barr, who pronounced the invocation. The principal announced that the practice of having the valedictorian and salutatorian make the speeches had been discontinued, and that the class address would be given by Miss Althea Evans, who, Mr. Douglas said, however, that the scholarships would be awarded.

The girls' glee club, directed by Miss McClure, and accompanied by the Winkie Flors, sang two choruses. Their first presentation was "Indian Dawn," by Zamenik, and the second was "On the Road to Mandalay" by Spens. The glee club, accompanied by the Winkie Flors, sang two choruses. Their first presentation was "Indian Dawn," by Zamenik, and the second was "On the Road to Mandalay" by Spens.

Following the text of the class address delivered by Miss Evans:

As members of the mid-term graduating class of the Corsicana High School, we are glad to stand this welcome to you, and to know that you share with us this hour of our commencement exercises. We value your presence here all the more since we realize that the same interest which led you to be with us this evening has prompted you through past years to provide for us opportunities to gain a good foundation for an education. An education is how to make the most of the things with this occasion, but one that we hope to continue so long as we have facilities for further development.

We are earnest in our desire to continue our education because we realize that it is the educated person that can be of most value to himself and to others. In considering this we are prone to over-emphasize the great services which one with a trained mind can render his fellow man, and also the monetary reward which comes to one as a result of the schooling. In our opinion, the things are of great importance, but important too is the satisfaction one derives from the knowledge of how to use the whole of oneself, from the knowledge of how to make the most of every faculty and apply it to all practical purposes.

**Two Important Lessons**  
Before one can reach the desired goal, there is one important lesson he must master. He must learn to be independent. He must learn to co-operate. To be independent, to be able to make wise decisions, to try to attain happiness, for it is not always possible to have others stronger and wiser on whom to depend. As important as the development of an ability to stand alone is the training in co-operation. Learning to work and play with others with pleasure and profit for all—it is only through contact with others that one really becomes acquainted with life. The truly educated person is not only independent and co-operative, but also open-minded and tolerant. He must be open-minded in order to recognize truth when he sees it, while tolerance is necessary to give others that same right to search for and follow the truth that he enjoys.

He is just and brave—brave with that something finer than physical courage—moral courage to observe rules of life in spite of temptations to ignore them. It takes all of these qualities to build character. The most valuable possession one can have is that something which is gained not by dreaming but by striving, enduring, sacrificing. It is by living and learning that the truly worthy character is developed. The character that can truthfully say with Theodore Roosevelt: "The law of life is fundamentally the law of strife. It is only through labor and painful efforts, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things."

**Realize Values of Life**  
This we see that the truly educated person is of value to himself because he is independent, open-minded and tolerant. He is of value to himself because he realizes the true values of life, he enjoys simple pleasures, he sees beauty in the faces of the land without shrinking. And as he looks into the long avenue of the future, he realizes after all, that a beautiful thing it is to work, to live and to be happy. It is quite fitting that we have asked the Reverend Mr. Stevenson to be with us this evening. He has come among us just recently and those who have had the pleasure of associating with him admire his excellent work. He will bring us a message which will help to make our future both beautiful and happy.

# Supreme Court Decides On Gold Clause Just A Year After Devaluation Of Dollar

By DON JOSEPH  
NEW YORK. (AP)—Almost exactly a year after President Roosevelt changed the value of the dollar the Supreme Court is deliberating on validity of the congressional acts on which his decree was based.

The president gave his reasons for devaluing the dollar, the new court cases hinge on.

**Court Cases Hinge On Payments of Contracts**  
(By The Associated Press.)  
The argument before the Supreme Court, on four separate cases, involves the right of the government to prohibit payment of contracts in gold, despite agreements to pay in that metal.

The plaintiffs are seeking payment in gold or in its equivalent in money, \$139. The gold reserve act of 1934 provided that the entire stock of monetary gold in the United States should be vested in the government.

The Thomas amendment to the farm relief act provided that the weight of gold in the dollar be fixed by the president at not more than 60 per cent nor less than 50 per cent of its then weight.

The president's proclamation on January 31, 1934, was based on these two acts of congress. It set forth the conditions under which gold must be turned over to the treasury and devalued the dollar to 59.06 per cent of its former value.

The Supreme Court may return its decision on February 4.

city to protect our foreign trade from the effects of the depreciated currencies of competing nations, and the expansion of credit called for by domestic conditions. A rise in domestic prices was desired by the administration.

The fixed weight of gold supporting the dollar was thereupon changed from 23.8 grains to 15.5 grains of gold, an ounce of gold being worth \$35 instead of \$20.67, and the dollar consequently declined to a value of 59.06 per cent of its former self.

The presidential decree, which was announced on January 31, 1934, was based on powers granted by the Thomas amendment to the farm relief act and the gold reserve act of 1934.

senting The Reverend Mr. Stevenson.

**Congratulates Graduates**  
Mr. Stevenson congratulated the graduates upon arriving at the end of their high school work, and commended the parents, patrons and friends of the school for their interest in the education which have made the school system of Corsicana possible. He said it takes no little effort to build and maintain such an institution, and that it takes perseverance on the part of the students to complete their high school work.

He quoted from John 10:10, and called special attention to the words, "I've come that you might have life and have it more abundantly."

"Life is a relative term, and could have the meaning of two extremes—the lowest form or the highest form—only intermediate life is also intangible and incomprehensible, because it is like electricity, we can't define it, but we can see it in its many manifestations."

Mr. Stevenson went on: "Man is different from animals, because he knows right from wrong. There is a great divide between plant life and animal life. To a plant, life is but a joke, and they laugh at it all the time, but to us it is a serious thing, as it is God-given, and we like to learn new things all the time, as God wishes us to."

## Business and Government Eagerly Await Their Ruling



At least one phase of the long waged "gold battle" has reached the United States supreme court. That group is expected to rule early in February whether contracts with a gold payment stipulation may be paid in the current dollar or must be paid in gold or its equivalent. Left to right, standing, Justices Roberts, Butler, Stone and Cardozo. Seated, left to right, Justices Brandeis, Van Devanter, Chief Justice Hughes, Justices McReynolds and Sutherland. (Photograph Copyright Harris and Ewing.)

**Dollar Declines**  
By the end of 1934 the purchasing power of the dollar had declined, on the basis of 1925, 13.08 per cent, or from 151.7 cents in 1923 to 130.7 cents in 1934.

Economists close to the president, notably Prof. G. F. Warren, and those in sympathy with him, believed that depreciation of the dollar, making it worth less in terms of gold, would raise the prices of domestic goods.

Calculations made by the National Industrial Conference Board recently show that with the decline of the purchasing power of the dollar, prices increased 16.1 per cent at the end of 1934.

Professor Warren argued: "In 1920, anywhere in the world, gold would buy less than half as much of other commodities as it would in 1934, and that is the case today. This was the lowest value for gold that has ever occurred."

**Gold Reached High.**  
In 1934, gold reached the high-

est value ever attained since the establishment of the United States. No civilization can function successfully with such violent fluctuations in the value of money.

By making American currency worth less in terms of the currencies of other countries, it was planned to give American producers an advantage in the international markets.

In other words, after devaluation a bushel of wheat should sell for only 60 per cent of its former price in terms of francs. This would give the French importer the chance to buy more wheat for the same number of francs he had paid before, or to pay fewer francs for the same amount of wheat he had bought before.

**Foreign Trade Gains.**  
Export and import figures show that in the first 11 months of 1933 our exports amounted to \$1,482,355,000 and our imports to \$1,305,843,000.

In the first 11 months of 1934, although devaluation occurred, the end of January, our exports had risen only to \$1,962,731,000, and our imports to \$1,508,640,000. If brief, the excess of imports over exports gained in the first 11 months of 1934 only \$273,610,000.

The reason this increase was not greater, Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance at New York University, says, was that foreign trade is now so governed by agreements and tariffs that comparatively few commodities were affected.

The treasury now has approximately eight billion dollars in gold. Devaluation gave the government a "profit" of \$272,940,777, of which two billion dollars were earmarked as a stabilization fund. This fund, supposedly used to buy dollars abroad when they are plentiful there and to sell them abroad when they are scarce, strives to keep the currency at the value set by the president.

Jaffee, Blondell McIntosh, Adelle B. Phillips and Ethel Edna Snow. Boys: "Rube" Cagle, Arthur T. Madge, Canale, George Cunningham, J. D. Dowd, Gordon Gibson, Edwin Goodwin, Floyd J. Iker, Bruce O'Dell Red and H. L. Wendorf, Jr.

The benediction was given by Mr. Barr.

## Epetacio Adame Died At His Home Here on Saturday

Epetacio Adame, aged 32 years, died at 415 South Second street, Saturday morning at 7:30 o'clock. He had resided in Texas for 22 years.

Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Adame, five brothers, six sisters and an aunt. Funeral services are planned for sometime Monday.

## Monthly Pains Relieved

Women who take CARDUI have found that severe monthly pains have been relieved and that by continued use of it for a reasonable length of time their strength has been renewed and their general health improved.

"I am glad to speak a few words for Cardui, the medicine I have taken for a weak, run-down condition, for bad pains in my side and back and for irregular periods," writes Mrs. Roy Chandler, of Tusculum, Ala. "Cardui strengthened me out and I felt 100 per cent better. It certainly helped me."

Thousands of women testify Cardui benefits them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

## SPECIAL GRAND JURY CALLED TO INQUIRE INTO PWA PROJECTS

### FOUR MILLION DOLLAR CANAL PROJECT IN TEXAS CLAIMED UNDER FIRE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—Prompted by information supplied by Secretary Ickes, a special grand jury today was summoned to meet February 6 to investigate the charges of graft in the public works administration. Unit: States Attorney Leslie C. Garnett, who issued the call, said the inquiry would analyze "specifically one project, a \$4,000,000 project in Texas." It will be the first special grand jury here since the Fall-Doherty oil cases.

Other PWA officials declined to disclose the project on which the graft is alleged to have occurred, but admitted Louis Glavis, Ickes' ace investigator, had been in Texas as three or four times within the last six weeks and had investigated the case before the report was given to Garnett.

At a press conference later, Secretary Ickes, though reluctant to talk, indicated the Texas investigation may have "ramification." The secretary refused to say whether high public works officials were involved, explaining the grand jury proceedings were highly confidential and that he would not want to say anything that might imply the guilt of anyone to be investigated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—A special grand jury first called here since the Fall-Doherty oil cases has been summoned to meet February 6 to inquire into charges of graft in the Public Works Administration.

United States Attorney Leslie C. Garnett assigned his assistant, John W. Finnelly, to inquire first into a \$4,000,000 canal project in Texas. Later the investigation of funds in other projects will be gone into.

The first inkling of the impending inquiry came today.

Investigations of PWA funds are to concern the investigators especially. As to the Texas project, it was reported the contract for this project was withdrawn after investigation suggested to the case by Secretary Ickes had uncovered evidence of an alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States.

It was said 8 or 10 persons, including several officials are involved in the Texas case.

Garnett expects presentation of the Texas case to require several weeks. The inquiry later will be extended to the projects.

After completing the PWA inquiry will then inquire into charges of fraud in the war department.

The investigation of the Texas case is being handled by the grand jury investigation, Secretary Ickes said.

The Public Works Administration investigation division has made a long and careful study of the Texas project upon the direction of the administrator (Ickes) and presented to the proper prosecuting officials of the government a full report for such action as they deem proper to take.

Garnett told reporters the step was taken solely at the request of Ickes. Justice department officials were not aware of the proceeding.

For some time an investigation of complaints that have been received concerning the project have been under investigation by PWA detectives in charge of Louis P. Glavis.

Garnett declined to give further information.

FORT WORTH, Jan. 26. (AP)—Officials of the Texas headquarters here of the Public Works

## Dr. William Beebe



Dr. William Beebe, the daring scientist who electrified the world with his thrilling descent to a depth of 3028 feet in the waters off Bermuda this summer, has been secured to come to Dallas at Fair Park Auditorium on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 8 p. m., and give his sensational new lecture "Five Hundred Fathoms Down."

Dr. Beebe reached a world in the blue-black midnight of ocean never entered by a living being before in a huge steel ball, or bathysphere, attached by a cable to a barge, he reached a depth that permitted him to make a study of marine life to a depth of a half mile.

## Landowner Will Appeal Decision On Land Award

GROESBECK, Jan. 26. (Spl.)—Dr. J. R. Gilliam of Mart will appeal a decision of a county court jury which awarded him \$75 per acre for 11 acres of right of way from Groesbeck to Mart. The jury, instead of awarding damages in addition to the cost of the land, held the 320 acre farm was enhanced \$5 per acre in value by the new highway. Dr. Gilliam, large landowner, asked \$5,300 for the land and damages.

Administration declined to comply today on the calling of a special grand jury in Washington for Feb. 6 to investigate charges of graft in the Public Works Administration.

The notification specified that "one project," a \$4,000,000 Texas project, would be included in the investigation. The Texas project referred to was not named but described as a "canal project." There are about six or eight projects in Texas for amounts approximating \$4,000,000.

He added that production credit associations under supervision of the production credit corporation at Houston made more than \$25,000 in loans to farmers and stockmen.

Presented 25-Year Jewel. W. J. Lunn, secretary of the Corsicana I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 63 was presented with a 25-year jewel at the meeting of the lodge Tuesday night. This jewel, given members who have been a member of the order for 25 years.

## TEXAS FARMERS AND CATTLEMEN DECLARED IN BETTER SPIRITS

### GENERAL AGENT OF FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION MAKES REPORT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. (AP)—A. C. Williams, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration at Houston, Texas, told a conference of agents here today that Texas farmers and stockmen are in better spirits than a year ago, despite the drought.

He declared that Texas agriculture had obtained more than \$161,000,000 in credit from the F.C.A. at Houston in 1934.

"There is a stronger demand for farms owned by the Federal Land Bank of Houston than there has been for the last few years," he said. "Farms are going at better prices; Texas farmers and stockmen appreciate the assistance they have been given under the refinancing program of the farm credit administration and they are putting forth their best efforts to pay the interest on their loans as they mature."

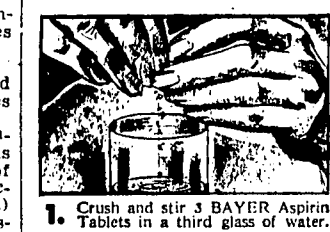
"During the year, the Federal Land Bank at Houston, acting for itself and as agent for the land bank commissioner, closed 31,361 loans totaling \$94,551,290 to Texas farmers and ranchmen, consisting of 11,330 land bank loans amounting to \$56,848,300 and 20,031 commissioner's loans aggregating \$37,702,990. As of Dec. 31, 1934, there were outstanding in Texas 94,393 federal land bank and commissioner's loans totaling \$262,986,845."

"The Federal intermediate credit bank of Houston discounted farmers' and stockmen's notes amounting to more than \$86,000,000 and, at the close of business Dec. 31, 1934, the bank held loans and discounts totalling more than \$25,700,000."

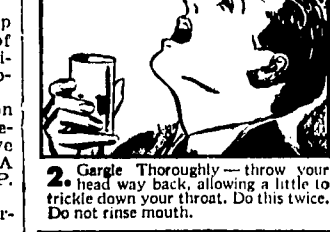
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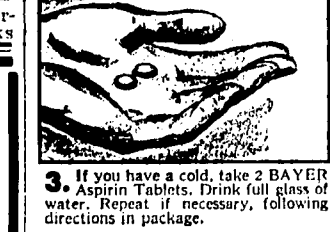
## THESE PICTURES SHOW Modern Three-Minute Way to Ease Sore Throat



1. Crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in a third glass of water.



2. Gargle thoroughly—throw your head way back, allowing a little to trickle down your throat. Do this twice. Do not rinse mouth.



3. If you have a cold, take 2 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Drink full glass of water. Repeat necessary, following directions in package.

## Ease Pain, Rawness, Soreness Almost Instantly

Here's a safe, modern and effective way to relieve sore throat. A way that eases the pain, rawness and irritation in as little as two or three minutes. Many doctors advise it and millions are following this way. Try it.

All you do is crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in 1/3 glass of water and gargle with it twice—as pictured here. (If you have signs of a cold, take BAYER Aspirin and drink plenty of water.)

Get real BAYER Aspirin Tablets for this purpose. They disintegrate quickly and completely, making a gargle without irritating particles.

BAYER Aspirin prices have been decisively reduced, so there's no point now in accepting other than the real Bayer article you want.

**NOW 15¢**  
PRICES on Genuine Bayer Aspirin Radically Reduced on All Sizes

## We Want To Be Helpful

We are interested primarily in meeting the legitimate credit needs of our own community, and promise our careful consideration of all applications for credit accommodations.

## State National Bank Of Corsicana

## Drug Service.

FIRST QUALITY - - BEST SERVICE  
... LOWEST PRICES ...  
Consistent with First Quality.

This is our business. Bring us your next prescription and consult us for any other drug needs. We carry the stock, come to the friendly store.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR LOWEST PRICES

## Brown's Pharmacy

E. C. Lee, Manager  
226 North Commerce Street  
Where the Farmer Meets His Friends

## Training Comes From Experience

The different problems we come in contact with each day give us a line of experience of much value.

It might be that you have under consideration some business matter on which we may have first hand information and which may help you in your decision.

You may have our advice, our views and assistance.

## The First National Bank

Corsicana, Texas  
United States Government Depository  
"THE OLD RELIABLE SINCE 1860"







## HAUPTMANN

(Continued From Page One)

He would not admit, and the prosecutor could not make him look at the drawings in the notebook.

Baby Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. for whose murder Hauptmann is being tried, was stolen on March 1, 1932, from the crib of his nurse, Mrs. H. J. Hopen, at the state charges he was carried out the window and down a ladder which broke and caused his death.

Leading up to the sketches, Attorney General David T. Wilentz asked Hauptmann:

"Didn't you stop keeping accounts within two weeks of the birth of the Lindbergh child, and didn't start again until a couple of months after the ransom money was paid?"

"I didn't know of it," Hauptmann replied.

"But this is the fact about the dates, isn't it—July, 1930, to August, 1932, you kept no accounts, was it true, isn't it?"

"I can't remember the day when I stopped," Wilentz brought up Hauptmann's notebook.

"There are some drawings there," he said. "Are they yours?"

"No, they are not mine."

"How about the picture of that window?" Wilentz asked, pointing to the drawing of that window.

"That should be a window," Hauptmann asked, looking.

"Well, what is it?"

"I don't know," Hauptmann replied.

"Isn't that a ledge, there?"

"I can't make out what it is."

"But you can make out the ladder, there with the dower pin?"

"What is that?" Hauptmann queried.

"Doesn't that look like a ladder?"

"Does it?" the prisoner parried.

"It doesn't look like—"

"Didn't know what it was."

"What is it? A book, a picture, a bookshelf, or what?"

"I don't know what it is."

Hauptmann had previously admitted ownership of the book, and despite his denials of the sketches, they were admitted to the record.

Wilentz turned the page and showed him another picture.

"You are asking me," Hauptmann shrugged. "I don't know what it is."

"Well, doesn't that look like a drawing of a window?"

"I don't know what it is."

"I don't know what it is."

Hauptmann pointed out other drawings in the book and told the prosecutor they were executed by a little child who used to come in our house and play inside."

**Hauptmann Did Not Tell Wife of Cash**

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—(P.)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, testifies in his own defense today that he did not tell his wife about his "discovery" of \$14,000 of Lindbergh ransom money in a shoebox which he said he found in his house and had given him for safekeeping.

"When you found \$14,000 or more in gold, how did you feel?" Attorney General David T. Wilentz asked him. "Did you cry? Did you laugh? Were you happy or were you sad?"

"I was excited," said the German-born man, who is accused of kidnapping and murdering Baby Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

"Did you say anything? Did you holler out 'Anna, look what I found,' or anything like that?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you tell your wife?"

"I did not."

Later Wilentz asked sarcastically:

Not Very Excited.

"Well, you are not very excited now, are you?"

"Why should I?" Hauptmann said.

"No, it is quite a joke with you, isn't it?"

"No, it is not a joke," he replied without color. "I am very excited."

"Were you earnest with your wife when you found the \$14,000?"

"That has got nothing to do with my wife."

"Didn't she work and slave in a bakery and bring to you when you and she got married her earnings and her savings?"

"That has got nothing to do with her \$14,000."

"But when you found \$14,000 in gold no more partnership with the wife?" Wilentz inquired.

"Absolutely not. Why should I make my wife excited about it?"

took reserved seats in the front row of the audience.

Attorney Hanch Back.

Prosecutor Anthony M. Hanch, of the state staff, who was not present in court Friday because of a severe cold, was on hand before court time apparently fully recovered.

Hauptmann, his wrists firmly secured by guards, was guided to his seat 20 minutes before court was called to order. Pale but seemingly unconcerned about the throng of spectators, he wore the same stoical expression that has so frequently characterized his court entrances and exits. There was a faint half-smile lurking about his lips.

Members of the defense staff, C. Lloyd Platter and Ebert Rose, craned, arrived at their table in the courtroom at 9:40, a moment before the defendant took his seat.

He was not sooner seated than he was engaged in a brief conference with Fischer. A few minutes later he was speaking to Rosecrans. He spoke with deliberation and there was a smile on his face, as if he was confident.

Judge Arrives.

Justice Thomas W. Trenchard arrived at court at 9:45, followed by his negro chauffeur, George Green.

Mrs. Hauptmann, her face wreathed in smiles, came in as the jury filed into the box. She held her regular morning chat with the defendant.

Edward J. Reilly, chief counsel, came to the court room in his customary immaculate attire, black sack coat, striped trousers, spats and boutonniere. He immediately conferred with Hauptmann and Fischer.

Large handwriting charts of the state's experts were brought to the court by a state police officer and placed, with the kidnap ladder, behind the witness stand.

Court convened at 10:01 a. m. when Justice Trenchard mounted the bench and rapped for order.

The jury was polled, after Justice Trenchard rebuked the audience for the loud buzz of conversation. With a lithe, firm step Hauptmann went back to the witness stand.

**Authorities Present.**

Inspector Lewis J. Bruckman of the Bronx police and William E. Frank, federal investigator who traced Hauptmann's accounts, were present near the state table to check the defendant's testimony as the cross-examination developed.

Wilentz started cross-examination.

Q. Mr. Defendant, have you ever been up in an airplane?

A. Yes.

Q. That was a pleasure trip?

A. Yes.

Q. On that trip west your wife and Kleopberg (Hans) and her husband (friend) were with you?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you on a boat anywhere on that trip?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Do you remember paying 75 cents apiece for a ride on a boat for yourself, Mrs. Hauptmann and Kleopberg, together \$2.25?

A. Yes, I remember.

Q. But you won't say you didn't?

A. I can't remember.

Q. You kept an account of your expenses on this trip to California?

A. Yes.

Q. Groceries, and everything?

A. Yes.

Q. You kept accounts every day since you arrived in this country?

A. Not the first day. In a year or two you started keeping accounts, you kept every item?

A. Not every item.

Q. You kept the money your wife earned, the money you earned, the money people owed you?

A. Yes.

Q. Careful About Figures.

Q. And at the end of the year you figured up what you and your wife were worth?

A. Yes.

Q. You've always been very careful about figures?

A. Well, I'd say so.

Q. You've always been very careful about money?

A. Yes.

Q. You were trying to accumulate money for your family right up to the end?

A. Yes.

Q. When you put the figures in the book, they were correct—truthful figures?

A. Yes.

Q. These figures are true but I left some of them out of it.

Q. Whatever the figures are in the book, that is honest and true?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't want to change that, Mr. Hauptmann?

A. I saved money besides, and my wife didn't know.

A. You were hiding it on your wife?

Q. And you were partners, weren't you, when you kept from your wife the finding of that \$14,000?

A. Why should I make her excited?

Q. When you were keeping the other account books, you were cheating her, then, weren't you, when you didn't tell her of the money you were hiding then?

A. I was keeping a surprise for her. I was going to build a house some time.

Wilentz swung to a new attack.

Q. Did you know Mr. Brent in your stock trading?

A. I don't know, what's his first name?

Q. Do you remember his wife introducing you to the Steiner-Rouse stock house?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Brent not to tell your wife asked where you were having a certain night?

A. No.

**Studied Dictionary in Cell.**

Wilentz produced a German-American dictionary which Hauptmann allegedly studied while awaiting trial in the county jail.

Frederick A. Pope, defense counsel, objected.

Wilentz asserted Hauptmann had looked up the word "signature" in the dictionary after his arrest.

Justice Trenchard admitted the dictionary evidence.

The aggressive little interrogator then displayed handwriting charts for comparison of ransom note and Hauptmann script.

Wilentz asked if it wasn't Hauptmann's "habit to put 'n' before 'g's'." Hauptmann denied it.

"Now, Mr. Defendant, look at this word, 'Signature,' Wilentz indicated the ransom note word.

A. Yes.

Q. Now that is a habit of yours, isn't it, putting the 'n' where it doesn't belong?

A. No, no, no, no.

Q. Never did it at all?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Would you be surprised to find out you had done it?

A. I don't know.

**Showed One of Checks.**

Wilentz, his voice loud, showed him one of his own checks. The witness said he didn't know.

A. Yes.

Q. How much is it?

A. \$74.

Q. Spell seventy.

A. N-n-v-e.

Q. You have an 'n' in there?

A. Yes.

Q. Fought, asserting that the spelling of "seventy" was not the same as "signature," the misspelled word in the ransom notes.

Justice Trenchard ruled Hauptmann's objection and granted Pope an exception.

Q. Now take a look at this exhibit, at the word 'New York'.

A. Yes.

The attorney general indicated the New York of the ransom notes and of Hauptmann's conceded writing. He pointed to a little curlicue at the end of both 'N's'.

Q. Did the police tell you to put that on it?

A. No, I did it myself. But those words, there's a whole lot of different 'N's' they are not the same.

Q. Do you see New York that York in the ransom paper. Take a look at this book. Did you write that first New York?

A. Yes.

Q. Take a pencil and put a line under the first New York; the next and the next.

Hauptmann slowly drew lines as directed, and a small pencil mark on the yellow pencil, resting the book on his knee.

The defense did not object to introduction of the book, but examining it for several minutes.

Wilentz asked for a short delay to permit the jury to examine the underlined "New Yorks" in Hauptmann's note book.

**Hauptmann Fascinated.**

He directed the jury's attention to the "New York" on the chart enlargement of the address on the sleeping garment package.

Another chart went up, Hauptmann swung around in the witness chair as if fascinated by the evidence.

Pope objected to the attorney general pointing out specifically the disputed word from the wrapper, for comparison with Hauptmann's underlines words. Justice Trenchard sustained the objection.

Wilentz, before proceeding with the chart, placed a large ledger in the prisoner's hands.

Q. Take a look at page 8, is that your handwriting?

## Alibi Witnesses for Hauptmann



These photos show possible alibi witnesses for Bruno Hauptmann at his trial at Flemington, N. J., for the murder of the Lindbergh baby—top, Hans Kloeppenburg, with whom Hauptmann testified he was playing musical instruments on the night the ransom money was passed in a Bronx cemetery; left, Greta Henckel, who was expected to testify Bruno was at his own birthday party when the state alleges he passed a ransom note at a movie house.

Q. Ah, G-n?

A. That's correct I think.

K. When was the first time you heard of Colonel Lindbergh?

A. Right after his flight to France.

Wilentz then had the accused pronounce Lindbergh's name.

"Lindburgh," said Hauptmann. "Say Mr. Colonel Lindbergh."

"Again, louder."

"Mr. Colonel Lindbergh."

snapped Wilentz.

"Lindburgh" said the witness hurriedly.

**Lindbergh Stares.**

When Hauptmann called the name of Lindbergh the Colonel sat staring at him, listening intently.

Wilentz then had Hauptmann read his letter of May 21, 1931, in which he wrote to his broker asking for delay in adjusting a debit balance of \$74.

Q. You wrote that letter to your broker?

A. Yes.

Q. That was in May, 1931, that right?

A. Yes.

Q. You remember writing "dear sir" and "debt" in that letter.

A. Yes.

"Take a look at those 'ds' in the ransom notes," said Wilentz.

Pope again objected that Hauptmann should not be required to draw comparisons with charts he did not make.

Wilentz shifted the defendant's attention to the letter again, getting again from him that he wrote the "ds" in "dear sir" and "debt."

"We'll let the jury decide," he said.

The crowd shifted and rustled in their seats as the jurors, one by one, examined the letter.

Q. Now you kept accounts of all of your transactions until July, 1930?

A. I did.

Q. And then you stopped?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you stop?

A. I can't remember.

Q. When did you start again after May, 1930?

A. I started.

Q. How long, I guess, on the trip to California.

**On Keeping Accounts.**

Q. Stopped in 1928 and started again in 1930?

A. 1928-1930, I can't remember.

Q. Didn't you keep fur accounts in your book?

A. A little.

Q. Then you began again in 1932?

A. Only on brokerage accounts.

Q. This was your yearly inventory?

A. Yes.

Q. Now read this line, what does it say?

A. Cash at home \$18.

Q. Not \$38000?

A. No.

Q. Not \$300.

A. No.

Q. All \$167?

A. Yes, but that's the reason. That was all my wife knew of.

At Wilentz's request Hauptmann estimated his worth at the end of 1929 as between \$9,000 and \$10,000.

Q. That was your assets in 1929 except the money you were hiding from your wife?

A. Yes.

Hauptmann recorded the salaries he and his wife made, he testified but did not include the money he made in overtime work.

"That's the money," he explained. "I kept from my wife."

Q. How much did you have in Europe?

A. Billions?

A. That was during inflation.

Q. What did you have when you came to the United States?

A. About \$100.

Q. So you and your wife came here and worked hard, and kept strict accounts, and at the end of 1929, you were worth \$6,667?

A. Yes.

**Explains Entries.**

Wilentz permitted Hauptmann to explain at length the entries in his salary book. He said they were not always quite accurate.

Hauptmann interpreted an explanation of the accounts were "general."

Q. So general that when you got \$49.50, you put \$49.50, dollars and cents?

A. Yes, but not the overtime.

Wilentz led him through other items where the cents were included until the account book was closed out in July 1930.

Q. How many weeks was that after the Lindbergh child was born?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who did you build houses for in extra hours?

A. Mr. Brill, Mr. Huberland and Mr. Stelkopf.

Q. But you did put in these extra hours in the book?

A. I got to put them in.

**Shown Little Black Book.**

Wilentz showed him a little black book and Hauptmann agreed he had written the entries.

Q. These are exactly the same notations—one is a copy?

A. Yes.



# Corsicana Light

**Daily Newspaper**  
Published Business  
Registration  
No. 4208  
1934

Associated Press Leased Wire Service.  
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

**WORTHAM & MARTIN**  
Mrs. A. A. Wortham  
Owners and Publishers of the  
Daily Sun and Semi-Weekly Light  
Sun-Light Building 109 S. Main Street  
ASSOCIATE PUBLISHERS  
Lynne Wortham  
Entered in the Corsicana Post Office as  
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Rates in Navarro county and the United  
States, both for renewals and new sub-  
scribers: In advance, year \$10.00; six  
months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00.

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CORSICANA, TEX., JAN. 29, 1935

## JUST FOLKS

(Copyright, 1932, Edgar A. Guest.)

### LIFE AND MAN

Ever and ever I seem to see  
Painful things which shouldn't be,  
Want and worry, hurt and woe,  
And I wonder why life should  
treat men so.

Ever and ever some ugly thing  
Rises to set me shuddering,  
And something whispers, "You  
must endure  
Sights and sores which you can-  
not cure."

"Question not why such things  
should be,  
Life treats many men shabbily,  
And whether is right or wrong  
the blow  
Will never be given to you to  
know."

"Never you'll change it. So 'twill  
stay  
Long years after you've gone  
away.  
Always while men are on earth  
they'll see  
Terrible things which shouldn't  
be."

"Still there is something which  
you can do;  
Watchful be of yourself, lest you  
Add one more sorrow which  
shouldn't be  
To those which now you so  
plainly see."

"You make sure as you go along  
That you add nothing to this  
world's wrong.  
If life is cruel, as many find,  
You show pity, and you be kind."

### RIGHT TO CRITICIZE.

Early in this session of  
congress, Senator Fletcher  
(Fla.) mildly pleads with  
his fellow senators to exer-  
cise restraint when asking  
that speeches made outside  
the senate, and rafts of out-  
side written comment and  
argument besides, be printed  
in the congressional record.

"It costs \$45 a page,"  
he said in the senate. "This  
is very costly and often  
does not do any good."

But—before and after he  
spoke, more requests to  
have more stuff printed  
were made and granted!  
Members of the house, out-  
numbering senators nearly  
four to one, in a larger way  
add to the printing bills.

There is no prospect of  
changing the old practice,  
under which courtesy per-  
mits any number of either  
house or senate to have  
such printing done, but the  
formal order which appears  
over all the matter printed  
could be amended. Our  
idea of a suitable amend-  
ment is herewith added to  
the usual text of the order:  
"There being no objec-  
tion, the address is ordered  
to be printed AT A COST  
TO THE PUBLIC OF \$45  
A PAGE."

### SUBSIDY FOR BRAINS

President Conant of Har-  
vard wants the brightest  
high school graduates to  
have the benefits of college  
training, whether they have  
any money or not. He tells  
his board of overseers that  
there should be scholarship  
funds in Harvard and other  
colleges enabling promising  
boys and girls to continue  
their education "irrespec-  
tive of the financial status  
of their parents." He wants  
the bright students to be  
able to devote their time to  
their studies "without the  
distraction of trying to earn  
their living."

Earning one's way  
through college is a re-  
spectable tradition going  
back to American pioneer  
days and beyond that to the  
earliest colleges of medieval  
Europe. Students, as a class,  
have always been hard up.  
But it grows harder now  
for them to combine study  
with gainful work, and often  
the work and worry  
cripple their quest for  
knowledge.

Our society, as it gets up-  
on its feet again, should be  
able to fall in with this  
plan and see that the most  
promising young people are  
equipped with the utmost  
usefulness to society and to  
themselves. Any subsidy  
program should pay special  
attention to fitting gifted  
youth for public service.  
Candidates for such help  
from society should be so-  
cial minded, interested in  
serving society rather than  
selfishly seeking what they  
can get out of it.

### CORN SUGAR FAMINE.

The bootleggers are ter-  
ribly handicapped lately.  
Their corn sugar supply is  
cut off.

The contraband liquor  
industry entered the corn  
sugar phase toward the  
end of the prohibition era.  
Molasses was much used,  
too, for distilling cheap  
liquor, but corn sugar was  
neater and simpler to han-  
dle, easy to obtain, cheap  
and quickly convertible in-  
to alcohol. The business  
thrived for some months  
after repeal. One northern  
state reported the receipt  
and distribution of 116 car-  
loads of the stuff last Au-  
gust.

But the government's bootlegging games,

Once more a court has  
held that judicial decisions  
are not above criticism  
when the case in point has  
been fully adjudicated. The  
decision comes this time  
from Indiana and reverses  
the finding against an edi-  
tor who had been declared  
guilty of contempt of court  
because of publication in  
newspaper of certain stric-  
tures concerning appoint-  
ment of a receiver of a fi-  
nancial institution. The up-  
per court in this case laid  
down the principle that—

"Publications are not in  
contempt of court if they  
are published after a mat-  
ter has been fully adjudi-  
cated, and they can not be  
summarily punished . . .  
unless they would obstruct  
or embarrass the court in  
the administration of jus-  
tice."

So it becomes increasing-  
ly apparent that courts are  
not sacrosanct even in the  
view of the courts them-  
selves. It also is coming to  
be established as a prin-  
ciple that because a judge is  
made to smart through crit-  
icism of his official actions  
the critic can not be sum-  
marily haled before the  
court and punished without  
due consideration of his  
own rights.

This is recognition of the  
doctrine laid down by one  
of the courts that have  
ruled on this important sub-  
ject, that the right to criti-  
cize is one of the chiefest  
safeguards of a democracy.  
Anything less than this is  
reflection of the old order  
of absolutism wherein the  
person and even the life of  
every subject were within  
control of the ruler and  
those who acted for him.

Such theory denies the  
right of personal liberty  
without which democracy  
can not exist.

cracked down. In Septem-  
ber a resolution passed by  
congress went into effect,  
requiring that any firm dis-  
posing of any substance  
used in the manufacture of  
distilled spirits must report  
to Washington the name  
and address of the recipi-  
ent, under penalty of fine  
and imprisonment. In that  
month the receipts dropped  
to 41 tons, in November to  
11 1-2 tons, and in January  
to one ton.

There is one bad result  
of this corn sugar famine.  
Bootleggers have taken  
again to cooking anti-freeze  
mixtures and other poison-  
ous forms of alcohol. That  
evil is fought with lower  
taxes and prices for lawful  
liquor, and more liberal  
imports. The net result is  
that bootleggers are on the  
run.

Defense counsel says he  
knows the four persons  
who really kidnaped the  
Lindbergh child. What is  
the penalty in New Jersey  
for withholding criminal in-  
formation from the police?

The Berlin government  
agrees that the Saar shall  
not be occupied by a Ger-  
man army, but it will be  
very thoroughly policed  
and Heil-Hitlered.

The most unsocial fellow  
we've heard of for some  
time is the professor who  
brags of inventing 33 new

## THE 74TH CONGRESS GOES TO WORK

-By Clive Weed



### "DOLLARS UP"

"Markets Slump as Dol-  
lar Soars" said a typical  
headline lately. This was in  
anticipation of the possible  
Supreme Court decision up-  
holding contracts which  
specify payment of bonds  
or other debts in gold or  
the current value of gold.  
Anyone can see how many  
more dollars it would take  
to pay those debts, if the  
dollars were figured at 59  
cents instead of 100 cents.  
The actual buying power of  
our paper dollar has never  
actually dropped to 59  
cents, but that is the way  
it could be figured legally  
if the devaluation act were  
knocked out.

Thus speculators start  
turning stocks and goods in-  
to dollars, on the chance  
that the dollars will soon be  
worth more than they are  
now. Thus foreign specu-  
lators likewise buy our dol-  
lars with their own money,  
in the hope that they can  
soon buy more goods with  
the dollars. Everything ex-  
cept bonds goes down in  
price as the dollar goes up  
in value.

What it amounts to is a  
threatened renewal of the  
deflation which hit bottom  
two years ago and from  
which the government and  
nation have been hopelessly  
trying to escape by a mild  
form of reflation, represent-  
ed by the dollar devalua-  
tion and other measures. If  
the Supreme Court fulfills  
the anticipations of these  
speculators, and no imme-  
diate counter-agent is found  
by the government, the de-  
flation may go much fur-  
ther.

It is doubtful how much  
new deflation our people  
can stand, or will stand. All  
debts would immediately  
become harder to pay, just  
after they had got a little  
easier. There would doubt-  
less be a powerful demand  
for new easement of some  
kind. It might take the form  
of new moratoriums or re-  
ductions on debt interest  
and principal. It might take  
the form of an overwhelm-  
ing demand, within congress  
and upon congress, for  
vast issues of new currency.  
The stage might be set for  
the big money inflation that  
conservatives have long  
feared.

Defense Counsel Reilly  
says he is putting out thou-  
sands of his own money to  
defend the Lindbergh kid-  
naper. He is also beginning  
to wonder, probably,  
whether the publicity is  
worth it.

Tokyo is expected to reg-  
ister further dudgeon any  
day now, on realizing that  
her ratio of oceans is one  
to our two.

### HEADLIGHTS

Headlight blindness is  
one of the most dangerous  
hazards of night motoring,  
a hazard not only to the  
occupants of automobiles  
and to property, but to the  
pedestrian. In fact, walking  
at night along state roads  
or even the more remote  
thoroughfares is a matter  
of taking one's life in one's  
hands and might well be  
termed "The Suicide Club."

To the conscientious driver  
of an automobile glaring  
headlights are a source of  
torment. He sees two moons  
approaching him down the  
road. On they come grow-  
ing into two shafts of light  
and finally lose their indi-  
vidual identities as they  
bear down upon the tense  
driver. For a matter of sec-  
onds there is nothing visible  
before him but a fog of  
light. That interval of light  
blindness is enough, how-  
ever, to leave death and de-  
struction in its path.

Few drivers in these  
times are so careful that  
they will bring their cars to  
a stop at the approach of  
the glaring headlights. It is  
not to be wondered at that  
there are so few, for a pilot  
cautious enough to stop for  
the passage of blinding  
lights would find that he  
had better stayed at home  
so far as progress on his  
journey was concerned.

Despite crusades against  
the glaring headlight the  
menace continues.

## DELINQUENT TAX PAYMENTS BRISK ACCOUNT NEW LAW

### BACK TAXES CAN NOW BE PAID WITHOUT INTEREST AND PENALTIES

Payment of delinquent taxes at  
the county assessor and collect-  
or's office has been brisk since  
the new law went into effect Wed-  
nesday whereby delinquent taxes  
could be paid without penalty and  
interest, according to an announce-  
ment Friday afternoon.

Under a ruling of state offi-  
cials, delinquent tax payments  
could not be accepted without in-  
terest and penalties until Feb. 8  
under the provisions of a law  
passed late in 1934 by the Texas  
legislature. A new amendment  
was added and signed by Govern-  
or Allred and went into effect  
this week.

The county tax collecting de-  
partment had been forced to turn  
down a number of tenders of de-  
linquent taxes due to the pro-  
vision in force until this week.

City officials reported that col-  
lections of delinquent taxes were  
running above the 1934 totals, but  
no record in this respect has been  
made. The city commission remitted  
penalties and interest when the origi-  
nal measure was passed by the  
legislature in 1934 and all delin-  
quent taxes may be paid without  
interest and penalties until March  
15, 1935. Penalty and interest will  
be restored to the delinquents  
at that time, city officials have  
repeatedly asserted.

## Courthouse News

**District Court.**  
The grand jury was still in ses-  
sion Friday morning. Attaches  
about the courthouse are of the  
opinion that the probers will re-  
cess during the day.

**District Clerk's Office.**  
The following case was filed:  
The First National Bank of Cor-  
sicana, Texas, vs. C. A. Gordon,  
Jr., et al, to cancel a mineral  
deed.

**Criminal District Attorney's  
Office.**  
John R. Curington, criminal  
district attorney, stated Friday  
that District Judge J. S. Callicutt  
had assigned the fifth, sixth, ninth  
and tenth weeks of the January  
term of district court as the crim-  
inal portion of the docket. The  
weeks begin, Feb. 4, Feb. 11,  
March 4 and March 11.

This is a change of the former  
procedure. In former years four  
weeks were assigned to the crim-  
inal docket but the weeks were  
consecutive. It is believed that  
the new arrangements will be bet-  
ter in that indictments returned  
during the current term can bet-  
ter be set for trial at the later  
dates.

**County Court.**  
A white man was adjudged of  
unsound mind Thursday afternoon  
in the county court.

**Mineral Deeds.**  
Advance Royalty Syndicate, an  
Oklahoma corporation, to General  
Royalties Corporation of Enid,  
Oklahoma, 1147-11000ths inter-  
est in 40 acres of the Henry  
Brown survey, \$1 and other con-  
siderations.

Advance Royalty Syndicate, an  
Oklahoma corporation, to The  
General Royalties Corporation of  
Enid, Oklahoma, 1147-10250ths in-  
terest in 190 acres of the J. W.  
Moore survey, \$1.

Advance Royalty Syndicate, an  
Oklahoma corporation, to The  
General Royalties Corporation of  
Enid, Oklahoma, 1147-10250ths in-  
terest in 190 acres of the J. W.  
Moore survey, \$1 and other con-  
siderations.

Advance Royalty Syndicate, an  
Oklahoma corporation, to The  
General Royalties Corporation of  
Enid, Oklahoma, 1147-10250ths in-  
terest in 83 5-8 acres of the J. W.  
Moore survey, \$1 and other con-  
siderations.

**Marriage Licenses.**  
James D. Varner and Nettie  
Wauha.

**Justice Court.**  
A negro arrested by City Offi-  
cer York early Thursday in con-  
nection with the theft of lead from  
the Southern Pacific Lines railroad  
company and transferred to the  
county jail by Deputy Constable  
Jake Nutt was charged in a com-  
plaint for theft before Judge M.  
Bryant Friday morning.

A negro arrested Thursday by  
Deputy Sheriff Jack Floyd was  
charged in a complaint for theft  
before Judge W. T. McFarland's  
court Friday in connection  
with the alleged theft of a quan-  
tity of harness from J. A. Boner  
of Eureka, Nov. 24, 1934. An  
examining trial was scheduled Fri-  
day in this case.

N. S. Crawford of Kerens,  
chairman of the Navarro county  
democratic executive committee,  
was a Corsicana visitor Friday af-  
ternoon.

Use a Daily Sun Want Ad for  
quick results.

666 COLD  
and  
FEVER  
Liquid - Tablets first day  
Salve-Nose Drops in 30 minutes

## SIXTY-FIVE GIVEN DIPLOMAS FRIDAY FROM JUNIOR HIGH

### STUDENTS FURNISH PRO- GRAM FOR MID-TERM COM- MENCEMENT EXERCISES

Sixty-five graduates of the ju-  
nior high school were presented  
their diplomas by W. P. McCam-  
mon, president of the board of  
education at the twelfth semi-  
annual commencement exercise of  
the school in the auditorium at  
10 o'clock Friday morning. The  
program was made up entirely by  
speeches and musical numbers by  
the junior high school students.

Miss Shirley McShan, president  
of the school's Good Citizenship  
Association, talked upon the sub-  
ject, "Good Citizenship," and Joe  
Wilkinson, one of the school  
speakers, talked with the sub-  
ject, "More Vocational Guidance  
for High School Students."  
As the junior high school or-  
chestra, under the direction of  
Miss Christine Brandstetter, played  
the processional, "Up With the  
Flag," by Rollinson, the 65 stu-  
dents filed down either aisle, and  
took their places on the stage.  
They were followed by Mrs. H.  
R. Stroube, member of the board  
of education, Rev. E. T. Miller,  
pastor of the First Baptist church,  
W. H. Norwood, superintendent of  
schools, W. P. McCammon, presi-  
dent of the board, and O. F.  
Allen, principal of the school.

**Change in Program.**  
Mr. Allen announced the change  
this year, that does away with  
naming a valedictorian and salutatorian,  
but their places would  
be taken on the program, by a  
boy and a girl speaker, previous-  
ly selected. He presented the re-  
mainder of the program as it  
appeared on the printed program.  
The first numbers were given  
by the boys' double quartet, with  
Miss Brandstetter playing the ac-  
companiment. Their numbers were  
"The Vagabond," by Noble Cain,  
and "Larboard Watch," by Will-  
iam.

Miss Betty Jo Ellett, president  
of the class, extended a welcome  
to the parents, patrons and other  
students. She said the class and  
school has maintained a high  
standard, and the graduates hope  
to carry that train with them  
through high school and college.  
She, in closing, said she hoped  
the visitors would enjoy the pro-  
gram as much as the students  
had enjoyed preparing it.

Elly Rogers gave a vocal ren-  
dition of Schubert's "Moment Musi-  
cale," with Mrs. A. D. Belt play-  
ing the accompaniment.

Following is the text of Joe  
Wilkinson's speech, which was  
the next on the program:

**Joe Wilkinson's Speech.**  
For years children dropped out  
of school by the thousands, with-  
out being noticed by educators.  
When the state school authorities  
checked up they discovered that  
one-fourth of the pupils who en-  
tered the first grade never reach-  
ed high school; that fully fifty  
per cent of them never reached  
the sixth grade, and that sixty  
per cent of the pupils did not go  
to college. During this time the  
people had erected schools for  
vocational education and gradu-  
ally vocational training was in-  
troduced into many public schools.

Before these schools were or-  
ganized millions of young people  
were out of school, without the  
first rudiments of education.

In 1913 a National Vocational  
Guidance association was formed  
and many states have made voca-  
tional training in the public  
schools compulsory. Modern teach-  
ing is developing rapidly and  
most of the credit goes to the  
improved methods of teaching.  
During the past two decades states  
have made laws which force chil-  
dren under a certain age to at-  
tend school. Many pupils as soon  
as the compulsory age is reached  
drop out of school. These pupils  
go to work without experience  
or education.

**Vocational Education.**  
Many attempts are being made  
to provide vocational education for  
the pupils who attempt to earn a  
living before they finish high  
school. In some cities these boys  
and girls are provided for in com-  
munity schools which takes  
tuition schools which takes  
them from the employment one  
from the vocational school. These boys  
and girls present a serious prob-  
lem to the educational boards.  
The things that complicate this  
problem more are that apprentice-  
ships cannot be started until the  
boys and girls are at least sixteen  
months of age.

About one third of our states  
furnish books to the pupils who  
cannot afford to buy them, hence  
the old school pupils were forced  
to take subjects but now a  
pupil can take a subject which  
is fitting to his vocation. Pupils  
used to be taught individually  
but now a class is taught as a  
group and not each pupil by  
himself. The type of parent that  
says John is going to be a law-  
yer or a doctor is fast disappear-  
ing and children are usually free  
to pick their own vocation.

**Look For Higher Ideals.**  
Most children choose their own  
vocation when they are small and  
most of them choose some voca-  
tion which is quickly discouraged  
by their parents. As the children  
become older they look for higher  
ideals and these ideals are helped  
by the vocational education that  
is appearing in the public schools.  
Most children's highest ideal is  
the desire to earn money and they  
usually try to work toward that  
end. Some children try to imi-  
tate their parents and find some-  
times they are disappointed when  
they fail in that work. A child  
who follows his own vocation usu-  
ally succeeds. Children have  
learned to like school and their  
teachers because of the freedom  
they have in studying vocations.  
Modern parents have learned  
to let their children think for  
themselves in regard to their se-  
lecting a vocation. Vocational  
training in public school has  
increased the attendance of the  
schools about one fourth of its  
former attendance.

Youths who graduate from pub-  
lic schools without vocational  
training are turned out into the  
world where experienced work-  
men are needed and thus they do  
not get work with good wages.  
If the United States had more  
vocational training in the public

## Pledge

I will think—talk—write . . . Texas  
Centennial in 1936! This is to be my  
celebration. In its achievement I may  
give free play to my patriotic love for  
Texas' heroic past; my confidence in  
its glories that are to be . . .

schools there would be less peo-  
ple out of work today.

It appears that we are drift-  
ing toward more vocational guid-  
ance, the kind that will take care  
of our leisure time as well as our  
livelihood.

**Miss McShan's Address.**  
Following is the text of Miss  
McShan's address, "Good Citizen-  
ship":

One of the cardinal principles  
of education is citizenship. In  
our Junior High school that aim  
has been in the mind of the  
teachers and has been uppermost  
in activities in which the students  
have been urged to take part.  
For the past two terms, citizen-  
ship has been a vital problem in  
Junior high school, and its prin-  
ciples have been tested in the lab-  
oratory of the Good Citizenship  
association. In this association  
the pupils actually participate in  
handling their own problems. Is  
this not the best means of pre-  
paring for life in a democracy?  
Compare the situation in Russia  
with the United States.

Russia, that great nation that  
takes up 1-8 of the land area of  
the world, but whose people are  
little better than the people where  
the people have no freedom in the  
government, no freedom of speech,  
no freedom of the press; where  
all the money goes into the na-  
tional treasury and is portioned  
out to the people in the form of  
no freedom of religion—no re-  
ligion at all in fact. Take that  
and compare it with the Ameri-  
can government—a democracy,  
which is of the people, for the  
people and by the people, where  
there is freedom of speech, free-  
dom of the press and freedom of  
religion. There is a tendency in  
the Communism program which is  
being organized all over our coun-  
try that will take away this free-  
dom in government participation.  
Hence, this is a vital question  
to us as citizens this very day.

The Civitan leaders of America  
are sending out cards which have  
statements for us as citizens to  
live up to. These statements are:

### Card Statements.

1. We will seek to be like  
George Washington in honesty,  
righteousness, mercy, industry and  
unselfishness and we will strive to  
show these qualities in whatever  
we may choose as our life's work.
2. We will seek to be loyal to  
the flag of the United States  
of America and the Constitution  
for which it stands.
3. We will strive to obey our  
country's law and help others to  
do the same.
4. We will strive to keep secure  
our ideal American home.
5. We will do all we can to  
discourage graft and to seek to  
train ourselves for unselfish lead-  
ership in our community, state  
and nation, and love the service above  
the financial reward.

I assure you that the students  
of the Junior high school are  
highly in favor of this move. We  
learn to do by doing, so we prac-  
tice these things in the Good citi-  
zenship association of our  
school, in order to make better  
citizens and students ourselves.

**Diplomas Presented.**  
Mr. Allen introduced Mr. Mc-  
Cammon, who, after a few re-  
marks, presented the diplomas.

Mr. McCammon said the com-  
mencement exercise was an in-  
spirational and impressive one.  
He said the public demands more  
of schools nowadays, and it is the  
duty of the board to give the stu-  
dents the best possible. He re-  
gretted, however, that the board  
is unable to give them more fa-  
cilities, and said the citizens do  
not see the school situation as  
seriously as they should.

The board president commented  
up on several things the board  
would like to give the students  
if they could afford it, but said  
he was proud of the junior high  
school and its efficient organiza-

tion. At this time he presented  
diplomas to the following sixty-  
five graduates:

**List of Graduates.**  
Boys: Jarrell Austin, Clifton  
Barron, Frank Bridges, Ernest  
Byrd, Clyde Cagle, Ernest Cave,  
Freeman Farrell, Earl Gathright,  
Clyde Hanks, John Raymond Har-  
ris, Joe Humphries, Pascal Iker,  
Oscar King, London Long, and  
Gene Massey.

Girls: Anita Arnold, Jean Besh-  
er, Louise Blackwell, Helen B.  
Burke, Mary Anna Bray, Julia  
Burke, Betty Burrows, Gladys  
Coker, Martha Ann Cook, Betty Jo  
Ellett, Mae Fountain, Grace  
Glasgow, Bernice Johnson, Dor-  
othy Kaplan and Dorothy Mc-  
Cormack.

Shirley McShan, Martha Martin,  
Sarah Matthews, Betty Jane Mil-  
ligan, Dorothy Morrison, Clarice  
Palmer, Inez Plunkett, Theda  
Pyburn, Elizabeth Ramsey,  
Annie Ruth Robinson, Minnie Rog-  
ers, Ruth Sanders, Gertrude  
Scoggins, Marguerite Scoggins,  
Vera B. Sherrard, Jacqueline Sikes,  
Doris Weaver and Patty Mae Wil-  
son.

**Star Award Winners.**  
Principal Allen announced the  
winners of the "star" awards  
which is the highest honor that  
can be given a junior high stu-  
dent. The winners are selected  
by the class and by the faculty,  
and have to measure up to high  
standards of citizenship, leader-  
ship, athletic ability and scholar-  
ship to be considered. Miss Mar-  
tha Ann Cook was given the  
award for girls, and Earl Wilson  
winner of the boys' award.

The benediction was pronounced  
by Mr. Miller.

### Honor Students.

Following are the honor stu-  
dents and their percentages:  
Louise Blackwell, 92; Jean  
Beshar, 94; Martha Ann Cook,  
92.2; Betty Jo Ellett, 92.7; Annie  
Ruth Robinson, 92.6; Gene Mas-  
sey, 92.4; Betty Burrows, 92; Jac-  
queline Sikes, 91.5; Earl Wilson,  
91.5; Dorothy McCarter, 90.4; Min-  
nie Rogers, 90.4; Bernice John-  
son, 90.4; Earl Gathright, 90.2.

Honorable Mention: Theda Py-  
burn, Shirley McShan, Elbert  
Neely, Frank Bridges, Joe Wilkin-  
son, Virgil Nokes, Joe Humphries,  
Mae Fountain, Earl Austin,  
Doris Weaver and Patty Mae  
Wilson.

## SLIGHT DAMAGE TO JOE BUTLER HOME BY BREAK FIRE

Damage estimated at \$100-150  
suffered to the home of Joe E.  
Butler at 1522 Sycamore Avenue  
Friday from the undermining of  
timbers beneath an open fireplace  
by flames fire department offi-  
cials reported.

Residents of the house smelled  
smoke







# BEAUTY CHATS

By EDNA KENT FORBES

All requests for beauty information desired by Edna Kent Forbes and her followers must be accompanied by a full self-addressed stamped envelope (a.s.e.) and two cents in stamps to cover cost of printing and handling. For the illustrated pamphlet, "BEAUTY," ten cents in stamps will fully a.s.e. must be enclosed. Address Edna Kent Forbes in care of this paper.

## A CLEAR SKIN QUICKLY

**CLEARING YOUR SKIN**  
For those tragic occasions when the complexion spots up suddenly, and ugly marks appear to spoil your beauty—take Miss Forbes' advice about clearing the skin quickly.

If you want to clear your skin of red marks, pimples, acid spots or any other unwelcome blemishes in a hurry, get rid of them overnight, or during the day, you can try these various methods, and you should be successful. I do not mean that you can get rid of long-standing blemishes; these are the result of poisons in the blood some time. But, even so, these methods will help a lot.

**E. K. Forbes**  
First and foremost, go to a properly qualified person and have a colonic irrigation. It takes nearly an hour to have one, and often at the end of that time you can see how much clearer your skin is. It is not a bad plan to take a laxative of some quick-acting sort, if you know the exact time of your treatment—say a mineral water, which often acts an hour or so after taking. This gets away a lot of unwanted stuff, and usually clears the lower bowel, and softens a lot of other hardened matter. The colonic can then more quickly get back to the real source of trouble—which will be the way up the large colon, probably at its very end, where the small bowels empty into it.

But, as I say, go to someone who is qualified, and if you are in a rather bad way, arrange to have a second treatment a day later—these two should clear out most of the rubbish inside you. And all that day keep on drinking water, lots of it, and preferably hot, for you want to wash out your kidneys and your liver, which may help cause those spots.

Keep to a liquid diet, too—clear soups, stewed fruit, fruit juice, tomato juice, milk or buttermilk, and if you take bread, try bran muffins or wholewheat, toasted. And after holding hot wet

cloths over your skin to clear away makeup, spread on sulphur ointment—but not near the eyes. Mrs. L. M.—It is apparent that you need to build up, and the underweight will be cared for: if you get more rest. As you are planning to do this, it would be well if you could get out in the air more, even to sleeping out in it. Your appetite would be improved and digestion be better than at present. A bath in which there is plenty of sea salt, taken daily, will help to you, and if you could have an oil rub all over before retiring, it would soothe your nerves, also nourish you some. If you cannot have this done for you, and feel equal to it, you will derive a great deal of benefit from it even if you do put out extra effort to give it to yourself. If you relax and try to build up through these simple means, you will show the effect as soon as the spring weather arrives.

## Tomorrow—Diet And Beauty

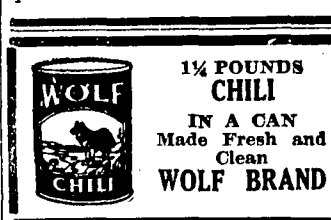
**Sick and Convalescent.**  
G. W. Young who has been ill for some time was reported to be slightly improved Friday, but is still in a critical condition.

W. C. Graham, 36, Corsicana route 5 is in the P. and S. Hospital with a fractured left leg between the knee and hip and a broken little finger of his right hand, as a result of a tree reported falling on his yesterday afternoon. He was reported to have been chopping down trees and one of them fell on him.

Mrs. Alice Coats, who was injured Wednesday night in an automobile accident near Streetman on highway 78, was reported to be some better Friday at the P. and S. Hospital.

W. B. Grantham, constable of precinct 1, was reported able to sit up a portion of Thursday. He has been ill with influenza for about three weeks.

Use a Daily Sun Want Ad for quick results.



## BUGHOUSE FABLES



## TODAY'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**

- Deface
- Peculiar
- Range of action
- Mexican rubber tree
- Dessert
- Sing in the Swiss fashion
- Point
- Those who remove from packages
- Makes uniform
- Wings
- Dry
- Edge of a hat
- Distant
- Article of belief
- Spout oratory
- Worn away
- Followed the track of
- Human trunk
- Youthful years
- Some
- Pull apart
- Cotton-seeding
- Sturdy tree
- De situated
- Period of money
- Imp

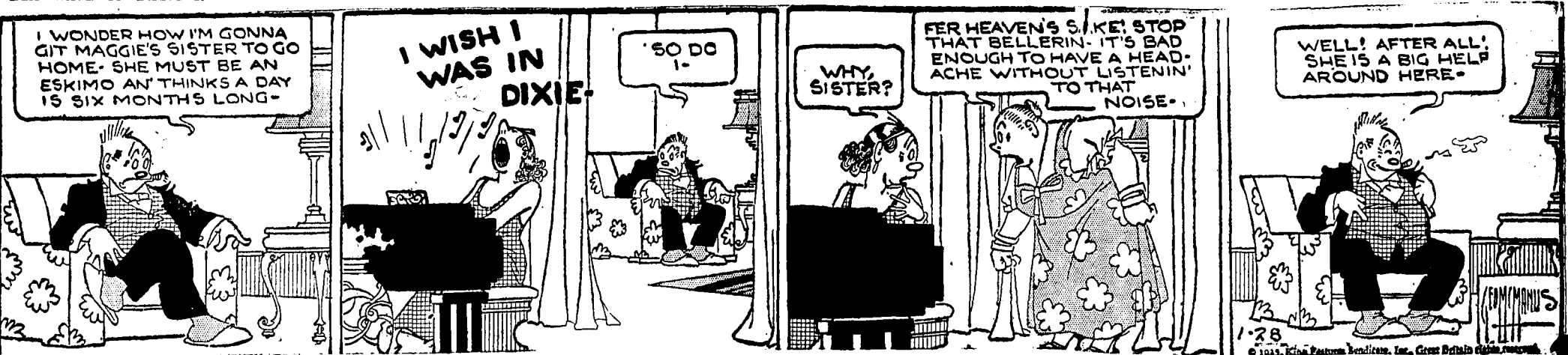
**DOWN**

- Musical work
- Clamor
- Go away
- Plane tree
- Kind of fuel
- Short poem
- By
- Aerial rail
- Roads; colloq.
- Requiem
- River bottom
- Exact copy or likeness
- Infatuation
- Snail
- New
- Kitchen stove
- Greek letter
- King Arthur's lance
- Thriller; prefix
- Animal fat
- Note of Guido's scale
- Water wheel
- Express complaint
- Half; prefix
- Lever
- Ripple against
- Turkish title
- Tight brown
- Deposit

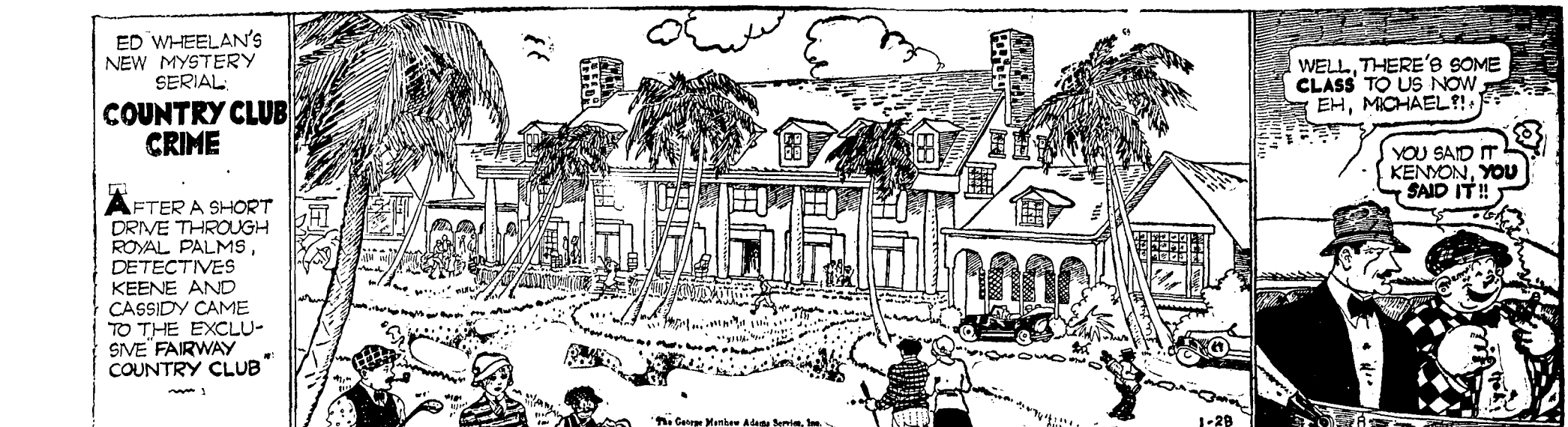
**Solution of Friday's Puzzle.**

ROPES	SEA	BOW
ALIVE	HAP	APPE
PAGED	ATTUNED	
TRANKS	SANG	
TAU	NEE	PULSE
ERRS	ASTER	
DEEPER	OPERAS	
ARSON	RICH	
SHARE	RES	NEY
MORE	EASELS	
ERODENT	NOISE	
ADS	LIE	TINEA
REE	ADD	ANGER

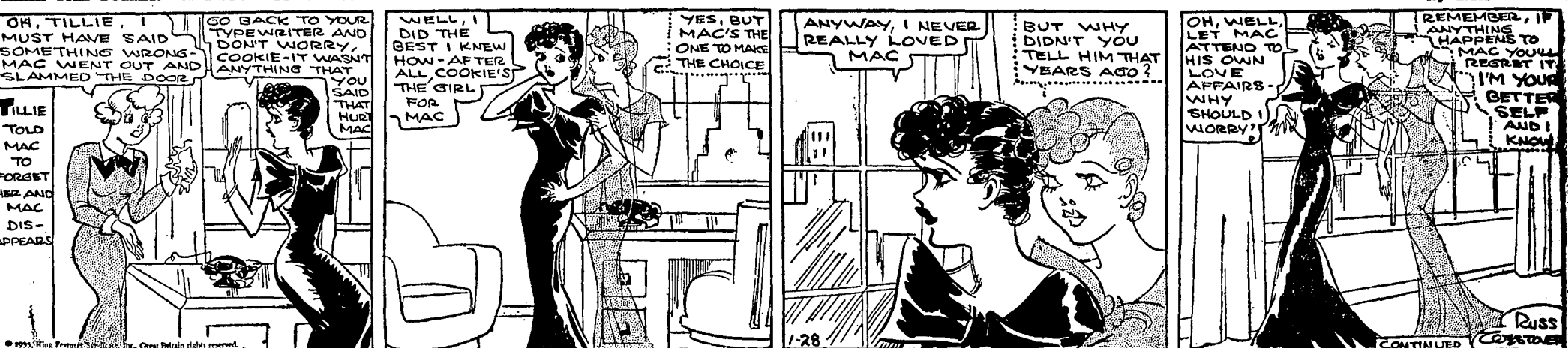
## BRINGING UP FATHER—



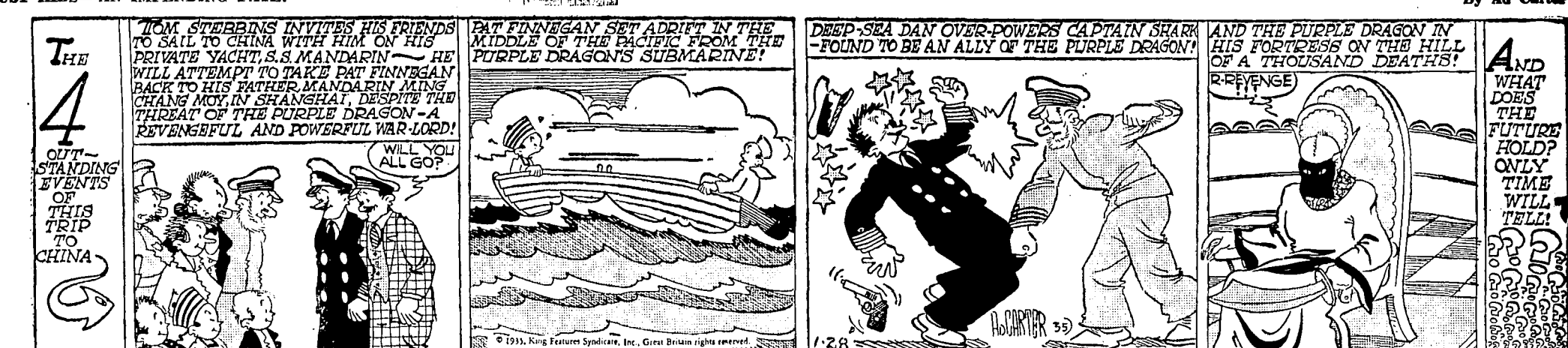
## MINUTE MOVIE—



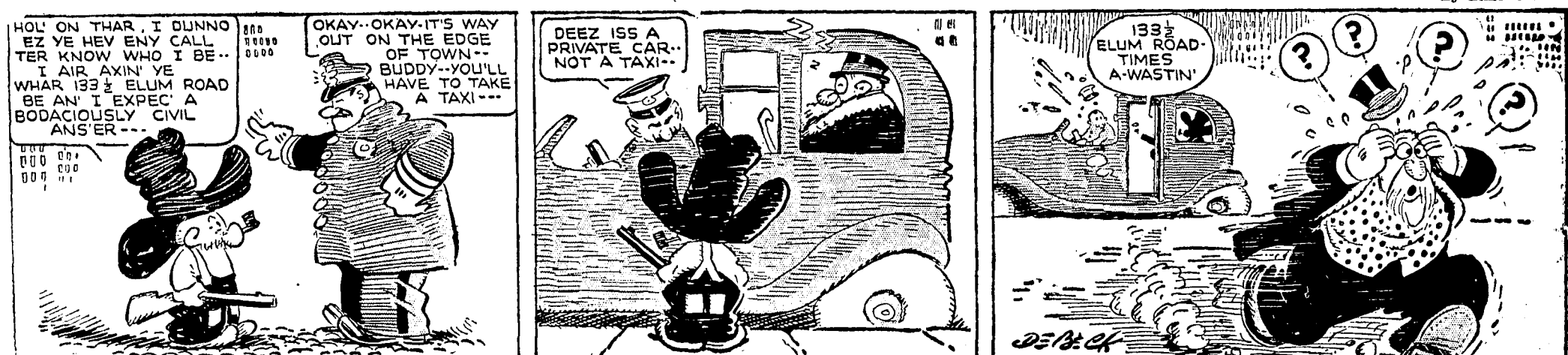
## TILLIE THE TOLLER—A TROUBLED CONSCIENCE



## JUST KIDS—AN IMPENDING FATE!



## BARNEY GOOGLE—SNUFFY'S "TAKING" WAY



## THIMBLE THEATRE Starring POPEYE—NOW SHOWING—"DARLINGS, I AM GROWING OLDER" TOMORROW—"A SOUND IN THE NIGHT"



## "CAP" STUBBS—GIVE HIM AN INCH





## FINANCE MARKETS

### FIND THAT PRICES INCLINED TO SKID

### HEAVY TONES RAILS AND METALS DISCOURAGING; GRAINS DROP

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(AP)—The stock market displayed a downward slant today, although trading was still relatively dull. The rails and metals led the drifting downward movement, and the utilities were the only group that was heavy. Transfers approximated 30,000 shares.

**By VICE EUBANK**  
Associated Press Financial Writer  
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Financial markets generally found the going a bit slippery today and prices on the whole were inclined to skid into lower territory. The rather heavy tone displayed by rail and metal stocks tended to discourage those bullish enthusiasts who had been predicting a right-about-face in the trend. The activity was a trifle more pronounced on the decline in the mining and trading in the commodities when moderate support appeared later.

The major grains dropped nearly 2 cents a bushel and cotton was soft. Bonds were quiet and slightly irregular. Foreign exchanges came back after early weakness. Shares of Radio preferred B, Republic Steel preferred and U. S. Smelting dropped, while others, such as Chrysler, International Harvester, Case, John-Manville, American Lumber, American Westinghouse, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, United Aircraft and Sears Roebuck, such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone and Consolidated Gas were only off fractionally.

With the political and business background little changed, but the only excitement advanced by the commission houses for the current condition of the equities list was that few traders cared to step into the market, and the Supreme court's ruling on the gold clause which is expected next Monday.

**Curb is Lower.**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Curb market stocks slipped lower in the initial session of the week today under small offerings that included Lake Shore and utilities, mining and industrial issues. Further selling or liquidation in utilities carried a number down to around the 1934-35 level, including Electric Bond & Share and Cities Service.

In the mining and miscellaneous groups, Bunker Hill & Sullivan, lost 1/2 point, and Aluminum were around 1-2 lower and minor fractional recessions occurred in Pioneer Gold, Wright McGraw and others.

## Nine Women Face Trial On Charge Husband Murder

HERREZ, Hungary, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Amazing scenes were enacted here today when nine women, each charged with the murder of her husband, were placed on trial for their lives.

Among the state's evidence were 18 examined bodies of men, many of whom were disfigured and mutilated in the courtroom. Dressed in their homely sheepskins, shawls, leather boots, and handkerchiefs, the women, all of whom are peasants, presented a picture of artlessness and innocence which seemed completely belied by the evidence of their alleged crimes.

Some of the defendants, especially the 72-year-old alleged leader of the husband poisoners, Mrs. John Hagy, were dressed in widow's weeds as though lamenting the death of the very men they are accused of having murdered.

"I have derived no pleasure from widowhood, Mrs. Hagy, who also is accused of having poisoned four of her husbands, 'as why should I have murdered my husband?'"

Behind each of the nine accused women stood a stern, steel-helmeted soldier. The presence of the soldiers lent an even more grim aspect to the dingy, crowded courtroom whose gas lights appeared even weaker because of a heavy rain outside.

It was expected that most of the prisoners, if convicted, will be hanged and that the others will be sentenced to life imprisonment.

## PLAN STARTED FOR BEAUTIFICATION OF COURT HOUSE LAWN

Workmen were busy Monday removing the shrubs and bushes from the courthouse lawn in the beautification project under way under the direction of local civic authorities, commissioners court and the city engineer.

A number of beds have been made about the walks, and excavations and putting in of fertile soil are being made about the foundations of the courthouse preparatory to the planting of a row of yuccas about the entire building.

Several workmen have been employed for the past several days. It is also likely that new grass will be planted as practically all of the old grass sod on the lawn was killed last summer by the dry weather and the operations about the courthouse during the time the foundations were rebuilt and reinforced with large quantities of dirt and soil were piled on various portions of the lawn.

One of the main reasons advanced for the improvement and beautification of the lawn is in preparation for 1936, the Texas Centennial year.

Use a Daily Sun Want Ad for quick results.

## Markets

### Local Markets

Cotton Jan. 28.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady at net declines of 9 to 10 points.

### Cotton

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady at net declines of 9 to 10 points.

DALLAS, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady at net declines of 9 to 10 points.

HOUSTON, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady at net declines of 9 to 10 points.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady at net declines of 9 to 10 points.

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### Grains and Provisions

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Demand for grain was slightly better than the new week started. Estimated receipts for the two-day period: Wheat 18 cars; corn 24 cars.

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